FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 15, 1855. [NO. 1963.]

SPEECH OF THE
HON WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF ORANGE,
ON THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION,
In the Senate, December 12, 1854.

[The Senate having under consideration the bill introduced by Mr. Boyd, of Rockingham, "to amend the Constitution of North Carolina," Mr. Graham moved to amend by striking out all after the words, "A Bill," and inserting the provisions of a bill introduced by himself "concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State," and said:]

MR. SPEAKER:—It will be readily perceived that the difference between the two measures is, that the Bill of the Senator from Rockingham proposes to take the initiatory step for a single amendment of the constitution, to-wit: the annulment of the freehold qualification now required in voters for the Senate, and, after filtrating this proposition through two successive Legislatures by the necessary majorities of three fifths and two thirds, to carry it before the tribunal of the popular vote for adoption or refusal, without allowing to the people, whose approbation is asked for it as an *isolated amendment*, any power of deliberation or change in other parts of the instrument; but on the contrary, carefully excluding them therefrom, with an evident distrust in the wisdom or justice of their decision, on the *Constitution in general;* while I propose to go at once to the people with the question, whether they desire a Convention to amend the Constitution, in this, or any other particular, and, in the event of the expression of their will in the affirmative, that by their *fiat* a Convention shall be assembled, without unnecessary delay, and upon review of the Constitution, *as a whole*, shall consider and propose such amendments as may be deemed, by it, to be required in the present condition of the State, and provide, by proper ordinances, for submitting them to the suffrages of the people, for ratification or rejection.

I need not remark that, in either aspect, the subject is one of the first magnitude that can employ the deliberations of the Legislature. I regret that it is difficult to discuss it without being, to some extent, tedious and pains taking, and yet, in my belief, discussion is necessary to its proper comprehension. If I might be permitted to borrow the language of a certain critic, in relation to the works of a great orator of antiquity, and apply it to this topic, in the view presented by the original bill, I would say, with entire respect to all concerned, that it has been "more talked about than considered, and considered than understood."

Having been a member of the General Assembly of 1834-'5, which enacted the law providing for the ascertainment of the sense of the people in regard to a convention for constitutional amendment in that day, by virtue of which they called into existence the convention which assembled in the latter year, and having given my assent—my assent rather than approval—to the adjustment of the long pending contest for reform in the constitution of the State then made, I am frank to confess that I should not thus early have proposed a new revision of the constitution, but for the agitation for change in the fundamental law, which has been waged for the last half a dozen years. When Mr. Jefferson, in certain disquisitions on Government many years since, advanced the idea that a constitution should endure but for the generation of men who formed it, that the average duration of the life of man was eighteen years, after attaining the age of majority at twenty-one; that this period should therefore be reckoned a political generation, and that no constitution should last longer than one such generation, without the assent of that which succeeded it, the opinion was thought to be a bold speculation, which, if carried out practically, might lead to inconvenient, if not hazardous, results. But, sir, in less than three such generations since the annunciation of this doctrine, it has become a familiar dogma, that there is no sacredness in constitutions, by reason of which they are to endure longer than those who have the power to change think proper to permit; and if not in other States, certainly in this, the opinion seems to be entertained and acted upon, in this original Bill, that no circumstances of compromise or mutual concession which entered into the settlement of a vexed and excited contest for constitutional reform, are to be respected by those to whom change is desirable.

After a struggle of more than thirty years, in regard to alterations in the provisions of their constitution, the people of North Carolina came to an adjustment which was effected through the agency of the convention of 1835 and the ratification of its proceedings by the vote of the people, and which was, in the main, satisfactory to all parties and sections. Or, if dissatisfaction still existed, it was suppressed, and the constitution, as then amended, was acquiesced in as a compromise of conflicting interests of sections and individuals. But, in far less than eighteen years, agitation commenced for amending the constitution as amended, for setting at naught the compromise of 1835, as I shall presently demonstrate, accompanied by invectives against one, at least, of its provisions hardly consistent with the respect which all entertain for the men of 1776, who framed the constitution of that date, and bequeathed it to us an inheritance bought by their blood, or for our contemporaries or most recent predecessors in 1835, who were guilty of "knowingly and wittingly" retaining what their Revolutionary Fathers are supposed, most unjustly and without proper knowledge of or regard for popular rights, to have adopted. This agitation is said to have not been without its effect upon the minds of the people. Indeed, those who affect to speak in their name and proclaim their voice, allege that a determination in favor of the amendment proposed in the bill, which I offer to amend, has been indicated by the result of recent elections. Knowing something of the great variety of considerations which enter into and influence elections of members of the Legislature as well as of Governor of the State, I do not undertake to affirm or deny that this is so. But I prefer to let the people speak for themselves on the great question of amending the constitution, when no other influences are at work, and therefore I offer the amendment before you. If they desire the amendment contained in the original bill, and this only, we shall get it and no more. If they desire other changes, why shall they not be made? You claim this upon the ground that they have willed it; upon what ground can you deny them the liberty of expressing their will upon the entire constitution, and of carrying it into effect when expressed?

Sir, during a considerable part of the time of the discussions, to which allusion has been made, I was upon another theatre of action, unconnected with State politics, and being satisfied that according to the mode proposed of amending the Constitution, by successive legislative enactments, followed by a popular vote, there would be ample time for deliberation on the changes in question, long before they should require my action, as a citizen, at the polls, I have, until within a recent period, given to the whole subject but a casual consideration. In turning my thoughts to it now, I perceive very decisive objections to any important changes in the Constitution, by what is familarly called the Legislative method. To say nothing of mingling questions of fundamental law, which is a law to the governing power itself, with the ordinary motives, which effect elections, such as personal likes or dislikes, questions of local or general improvement, or other local or general policy,—above all, with the ascendancy of party,—and the dispensation of office and patronage, under the State or the General Government, it takes the Constitution in detached portions, and carries these only before the judgment of the people, demanding a peremptory 'yes or no' to the particular proposition submitted, without the liberty of modifying it in other particulars, however connected with or dependent upon that proposed to be amended. It may answer conveniently enough for adding to a Constitution provisions independent of those it already contains, or for regulating the exercise of powers already conferred: as in the case of the adoption of Mr. Madison's ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which are in the nature of a bill of rights appended, instead of being prefixed thereto. But when essential changes, in the structure of the Government, are to be made, it is necessary to a just and intelligent exercise of the power to change, that those who are to effect them, shall have the liberty of examining into, and acting upon, more than a single provision of the Constitution. A constitution of Government for a free people, is a complicated machine, like a steam-engine, or the human frame. It consists of various parts adjusted in one harmonious whole. It not only calls into existence, and prescribes the mode of their organization, distinct departments of Government, which it considers, in some degree, rival departments, but it undertakes to provide guards and securities for all the great interests of society, and establish maxims of justice and liberty and domestic convenience, which shall not be violated by any of the departments of Government, or all of them combined. In other, and more familiar language, it is a system of checks and balances, one article of which would not have been inserted without another, on every kindred subject, and one of which cannot be removed without carrying with it others, or deranging and destroying the balance of the whole.

Sir, of this we need no more striking illustration than that offered by the amendment proposed by the bill of the Senator from Rockingham, to establish what is popularly called 'Free Suffrage.' And here to prevent misconception and misrepresentation, I desire to say, at once, that I have no objection to extending the right of suffrage, so that every man may vote in the Senate who has now the right to vote in the House of Commons, provided the Constitution be readjusted in other parts to suit the change thus made. But your system is built upon the freehold qualification in electors for the Senate, as upon a foundation stone. Taking for granted that that was to remain, other important provisions were engrafted into the Constitution, which would have found no place there, but for it to support them. Before, therefore, you prize this part of the foundation of your edifice, it may be well to examine the condition in which it will be left after the operation has been performed. This will require some examination of the causes of the introduction of this feature into the Constitution by our fathers, and its retention until now. Previously to this examination, however, permit me to remark upon the somewhat extraordinary course of argument by which this change has been urged upon the people for their approbation. In the act of the Legislature proposing it four years ago, and which, after being gazetted for six months in the newspapers, was rejected at the last session, by the opposition of Mr. Speaker Edwards, there is the following preamble: "Whereas, the freehold qualification, now required for electors of members of the Senate, conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty, therefore be it enacted," &c. The fundamental principles of liberty! Why, sir, is liberty the only element in the constitution of Government of a free people? In the sense in which these terms are here used they mean any inequality in political power, no matter in *what* policy founded, is contrary to the fundamental principles of liberty, and in that sense, it is rather a French, than an American idea. In France, whenever in the mutations of affairs, the Government professes to be republican, we hear of "liberty, fraternity, equality." I need not say what has followed their last proclamation of those principles. First, a President for three years, with a free constitution; next a President for ten years, with power to form a constitution; and then an Emperor for life, with authority to appoint his successor, and no constitution; all the while there has been perfect equality in the right to vote, and millions against a few hundred thousand did vote for these successive changes. And yet, according to the logic of this preamble, the fundamental principles of liberty are quite well preserved in France, for every man has his equal right in voting, but they have always been violated in North Carolina. The American theory of Government is not quite so sublimated. While it guards liberty with unceasing vigilance, it looks to other elements necessary to be united with it in any frame of Government, worthy to be called free. In that constitution proposed by Washington and his compeers, and adopted by the people of the U. S., in 1787, what do they say? "We the people of the United States, in order, &c., *to establish* justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution," &c. And the provisions of every State Constitution, in this Union, show a like regard for justice, domestic tranquility, and the promotion of the general welfare, as for any theoretical idea of the blessings of liberty. Why, sir, how can you justify in the sight of these devotees of liberty, which, in their sense, means equality, those other regulations of the constitution, which apportion political power, in this branch of the Legislature, according to the taxes paid in districts, and in the other according to black, as well as white population, every five negroes counting as three w[illegible] which render ineligible to the office of [illegible] to a seat in either House of the Gener[illegible], any man, who has not a freehold interest of greater or less quantity or value in land, as well as others equally in conflict with their notions of the fundamental principles of liberty? When this course of reasoning shall have had its full effect, what parts of your constitution will remain, and how much of that liberty, which it is so anxious to guard, will be preserved to the people?

Again: in the Executive message, recently communicated to the Legislature, it is said, that the time will come when it will be a matter of "profound astonishment," that this requirement of a freehold qualification in voters for the Senate ever had a place in the Constitution: that it is founded on the supposition "that the people are politically corrupt," and that fifty acres of land endows its owner with knowledge, virtue, or patriotism, for the exercise of the elective franchise. Now, sir, all this is so complete a perversion of the object and design of the provision in question, and so gross a reflection upon the framers of the Constitution, to whom we are indebted for so much of liberty as we have enjoyed since throwing off the dominion of the British crown, as well as upon the people of the State who readopted this obnoxious qualification in 1835, that we have far more reason to be astonished at finding such remarks in an Executive communication to the Legislature, than its author has at the requirement of the Constitution. Whether this requirement be right or wrong, a moderate acquaintance with the history of the Country and the Constitution will remove all ground for astonishment of the kind anticipated, and relieve our ancestors from the unjust imputation of having devised and transmitted to us a Constitution which implies that the people are "politically corrupt," and the absurdity of having supposed that the possession of land rendered a man wiser or a better citizen.

Sir, it is a fact of history, too well known to require repetition, that the provision of the constitution, requiring this House of the Legislature to be elected by owners of property in land, was intended to be defensive in its nature, and to check the hand of taxation on property by mere numbers. It implied no qualities, moral or intellectual, in the landholder superior to him who was landless, but was designed as a protection against the imposition of unjust burthens in supporting government by those not having a common interest. Our ancestors who gave us the constitution of 1776, and went through a struggle of seven years of fire and blood to maintain it, were not more remarkable for their love of liberty than a jealousy amounting to a dread of taxation. Not to recur to the times of King John or the first Charles, they had in vivid recollection the stamp act and the tea tax, and the occasion for forming a constitution arose out of the fact that they had gone to war with Britain upon the question of taxation without representation. They were unwilling that a Parliament, elected by their fellow subjects in the mother country, should impose taxes on them, and resisted to a death struggle. The Colossus of English literature in that day, Dr. Johnson, it is true, undertook to prove to them in an elaborate pamphlet, that taxation was no tyranny, but without success. They would not believe him. And when they came to regulate this important power of taxation among their fellow citizens at home, what did they do? In the bill of rights they declared, "That the people of this State ought not to be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of themselves or their representatives in General Assembly freely given." What kind of General Assembly is here meant? The same constitution, of which this bill of rights is but a part, informs us. It was a General Assembly composed of a Senate chosen by freeholders, and a House of Commons chosen by freemen. Such was the origin of this requirement of the constitution. You may call it, if you please, unequal and unjust, but it secured and still secures to property men in the fruits of their industry, or in their acquisitions from the industry of their ancestors, against exactions for government, imposed by those who were not liable to the same species of taxation. Sir, I have said that our Fathers were distinguished not more by a love of liberty than a jealousy against taxation. Indeed, according to their ideas, no system of liberty was complete which did not give security to property by constitutional guarantees. I proceed now to show that this characteristic descended to their posterity, at least as far down as 1835, when, although the constitution underwent extensive modifications, this protection to landed property against taxes, unless imposed with the consent of landholders through their representatives in one branch of the General Assembly, was carefully retained and another great subject of property was taken under the protection of the constitution against taxation at the will of the Legislature. Yes, sir, in the call of that convention, three things were stipulated for as fundamental articles, namely: 1st. The reduction of the Senate to not less than thirty-four nor more than fifty members, to be elected by districts, to be laid off according to taxation; 2d. The reduction of the House of Commons to not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty members, to be elected by counties according to federal population, and the 3rd was what? To provide "that *persons voting for a Senator*, and eligible to the Senate, should possess the same residence and *freehold qualification* in the senatorial district as is now required in the county." There were other subjects over which the convention had a discretion and on which they might devise amendments according to their pleasure; but in these three there was no discretion. The commands of the people who called that convention into being were imperative. Look to the convention act of 1835, and you will see the duty prescribed of retaining the freehold qualification as a cardinal principle. Look to the constitution of 1835, and you will see the duty performed and sanctioned by the people. And does it not appear to you, Mr. Speaker, a little strange, that a provision of the constitution, which the people themselves so recently reviewed, and required every member of the convention to swear on oath, before taking his seat, that he would prescribe anew to suit the new arrangement by districts, should so soon be voted by majorities of two successive Legislatures to be contrary to the fundamental principles of liberty, and be denounced in the message of the Executive as founded in the supposition that the people are "politically corrupt, and the absurdity that the possession of land gives wisdom and virtue?" This is accusing the people themselves, as late as 1835, of being ignorant of the "fundamental principles of liberty," and of holding themselves to be "politically corrupt," and guilty of the absurdity just mentioned. Such is the extravagance and folly to which the public mind and the mind of the Legislature has been treated on the grave topic of amending the constitution.

Sir, to the most casual reader of the Act of 1835, it is perfectly manifest that the retention of the freehold qualification in electors of the Senate was as well defined and secured an object of the adjustment, then made, as taxation for the basis of representation in the Senate, and federal population of representation in the House, and a much better secured object than any other provision of the amended Constitution, save these two. And, as that adjustment was a compromise of a contention of thirty years, literally a treaty of peace, the parties to it, and all others, will be exonerated from its further observance so soon as this one of its fundamental articles has been abandoned and annulled. I wish this to be known and remembered by those who have such dreadful apprehensions from the call of a Convention, and whatever changes the Constitution may be destined to undergo, that we may hear no complaint of a breach of plighted faith and a departure from the terms of compromise. This original bill sets the compromise at naught, and leaves every man to take part in regard to amendments of the Constitution as may seem right in his own eyes. Sir, there is no escape from this conclusion. You propose, by this bill, a plain and palpable violation of the compromise of 1835, and yet you evince a very salutary fear of losing the benefits of that compromise in other particulars.—If there be, as you, I think, vainly apprehend, a serious or general disposition to disturb the basis of representation, you will have lost more than half your power of resistance to it, when you have broken the faith "which binds the moral elements of the world together."

(Concluded on second page.)

1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

CASKS now on hand and for sale at $2 25 Cash. Interest will be charged on acc'ts for Bbls. after 30 days.

Orders for Bbls. left at the Stores of Messrs. Cook & Johnson or Jas. G. Cook, Esq. will be attended to.

ALSO,

125,000 BRICK will be ready for delivery about 15th October from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36*-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1855.

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS.—We continue our abstract of documents politely furnished us by the Speaker of the Senate:—

BILL TO REMODEL THE COUNTY COURT OF CUMBERLAND.—The Bill introduced by Mr. McDuffie, provides for the election by the people of Cumberland, on the 1st Thursday in August next, and every four years thereafter, of a person of integrity, ability and learning in the law, to be Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this County; to hold office for four years. In case of vacancy, his place to be filled by the County Court, not less than 20 Justices being present. To hold Court on the 1st Tuesday of September, Dec., March, and June, for ten days if the business shall require it. To have cognizance of all matters, civil and criminal, of which the County Court now has jurisdiction. To have, further, the powers of a Justice of the Peace. To have the powers of a Judge of the Superior Courts, in taking acknowledgments of deeds, &c. To take privy examination of a fem covert. To issue commissions to take depositions, grant administration or take probate of wills, appoint guardians, &c.

The present Court to be styled "the County Court," to retain power to levy taxes, bind out orphans, appoint overseers of roads, license retailers, and transact county business. To meet on Mondays preceding the Court of Common Pleas, and continue in session one day. To elect a Chairman, who may call an extra meeting. To take bonds of public officers; draw Jurors and order their summons. The same person to be Clerk of both Courts. The Judge to reside in Cumberland, and to be paid such salary as the County Court may direct, not less than $300; with a fee of $2 from every plaintiff in a civil action and from every defendant who may be convicted on an indictment. A like fee in case of acquittals or insolvencies, to be paid by the County Trustee. $2 for granting administration; and $1 for appointing a guardian.

Appeals from a Justice's Judgment to be made to the Court of Common Pleas only; and no appeal from this Court to the Superior Court, but to the Supreme Court.

All Jurors and witnesses, in any Court in this County, residing more than 10 miles from the Court House, to be paid hereafter $1 50 per day, and 6 cents additional mileage.

The County Attorney to attend this new Court, with the same fees as heretofore. And the Judge to be allowed to practise as an attorney in any other Court.

Such are the provisions of a bill proposing an important change in the Judiciary system of this County. Perhaps we know too little about Courts to express a reliable opinion upon this measure; but it does strike us as calculated to remedy many and great evils of the present system; to secure the prompt and capable administration of justice; to relieve the overburthened dockets of both the County and Superior Courts of long and tedious litigation; and to furnish a local tribunal which almost daily experience shows the need of. And all this at a very small expense, compared with its advantages.

THE DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—We find in the Wilmington Journal the very remarkable Report of F. A. Douglass, the Engineer employed by the Deep River Company to examine their works. It is dated at Philadelphia, Nov. 13th, 1854, and we suppose has been presented to the Legislature. Of that, however, we are not certain; for we cannot procure the documents printed by order of the Legislature, except when the courtesy of a member or two induces them to send us one. When this session commenced, we authorized a friend to order for us, and pay for, every printed document, bill, and report; and in pursuance of the arrangement he made with the State printer, we received one small parcel only. The legislation of the State is but poorly understood by the people when even the newspapers cannot obtain a sight of the information on which it is founded.

But to return to this remarkable Report.

Mr. Douglass says,—

"The gentle declivity of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, averaging only about two feet per mile, together with the high banks on both sides, extending throughout the whole distance from Fayetteville to the head of your works, renders the improvement by slack water navigation, as adopted by your company, peculiarly applicable to those Rivers; and is the best that could be devised. Its failure (if it can be so characterized) may be attributed to three causes. 1st, defect in the plans of the different parts of the work; 2d, careless and unfaithful execution of the same; 3d, the unfinished and unprotected state in which the work has been left."

"From information derived from others, and from my own observations, I am induced to believe that it would be much better for the shipping port of Fayetteville if the Cross Creek lock and Dam was located some miles lower down the River. In connection with this I will remark that I am inclined to believe that the River between Fayetteville and Wilmington can, at a moderate expence, be improved so as to admit of the passage of crafts of at least 300 tons burden, at all stages of water. If this can be done without incurring too much expense, it would be of vast importance to Fayetteville and the country bordering on the River above that place to have it done."

Mr. Douglass says that the base of the dams, instead of being only double their height, should have been three or four times the height, with a slope on the lower side of three or four base to one perpendicular.

The materials in the Locks have not been put in the right shape. The packing has been badly done, the stone having been thrown in loose. Most of the mechanical work has been "passably well executed."

"The Dams at Jones' Falls, Silver Run, Red Rock, and Gulf, are built on rather treacherous foundations, and have become a good deal undermined from the action of the water falling over them. To secure these Dams it will be necessary to increase the base about 30 or 35 feet, and build the addition in deep water below the Dam, and give it a slope down stream of about four base to one rise, and covered with timber six inches in thickness, well secured with bolts and treenails." &c., &c.

Reeves's Dam and Farrish's Fish Trap Dam are located in short bends of the River, so that it will be difficult or impossible for boats to enter them, especially in high water. He therefore recommends that they be abandoned, and the two dams below them raised, so as to flow the water higher. The cost will be $3,769.

The old mill dam at P. G. Evans's is condemned as insufficient, and another below recommended.

"The Locks at Silver Run and Red Rock, are so much impaired that I am apprehensive that it will be difficult to make them stand a length of time without incurring a large expense, and then they will be quite imperfect. I would therefore recommend securing them temporarily by bracing and cribbing, and proceed as soon as practicable to rebuild them in a more permanent and substantial manner.

"The Lock at the Gulf is placed in the pool above the Dam, and the pressure of the water from the outside has pressed in the side about one foot, and burst off the planking. In order to secure this, there will have to be a crib built outside of the Lock in the pool about 12 feet distant from the Lock, and the wall brought back to its place and secured with long sure bolts to the crib, and the space between the Lock and crib filled with good pudling.

"All the other Locks can be secured by constructing cribs on the river side to prevent them from being undermined, and by supporting the walls with braces and buttresses. I would recommend that in all cases where the Locks are not completed, that an alteration be made in the head of the Locks, so as to place the gates on a level with the top of the breast wall, and a stepe gate be placed at the head of the Locks, and wing cribs constructed both above and below all the Locks. I will further suggest—building the Lock at Cross Creek, and those to be rebuilt at Silver Run and Red Rock, of rubble masonry laid in cement, and as fast as the other Locks require rebuilding, to build them in the same manner, and make them 24 feet in width. The additional cost with the aid of the navigation to transport the materials will not exceed $3,000 each Lock. I would also recommend that the depth of water be increased to five feet instead of three feet eight inches, the present depth. The additional cost will not exceed $10,000."

The above are the principal recommendations of Mr. Douglass. He appended estimates, but the Journal has not published them, nor have we seen them.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the SENATE, on Saturday last, the bill for the F. & Centre P. R. Co., being under consideration, Mr. Christian remarked that this bill asked assistance from the State to enable them to complete the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road. There are now 35 miles under toll and 30 under contract, making 65 miles in all. The bill pledges the proceeds for the payment of the State's subscription first. That section of the State had never received anything in the way of Internal Improvements. Their trade had heretofore been with South Carolina, but this measure proposes to divert our trade to Wilmington and Fayetteville. This is the best Cotton growing section of North Carolina. This road would carry 8 or 10,000 bales of cotton annually. It should be the policy of the State to build up her own market towns. This region would send $300,000 worth of produce to Wilmington and Fayetteville. It has been the policy of the State to neglect that section. South Carolina, at the present session of the Legislature, had appropriated 3 or $4,000,000 to build roads through the Western part of North Carolina. He had come here as an internal improvement man, and was ready to go as far as the farthest in developing the resources of the State. He would go for all measures to develop the resources of all sections of the State, whether east, west, south or north. Our debt is only between 3 and $4,000,000; Virginia has a debt of $23,000,000. This bill does not propose to sell the bonds until they are at par.

He believed this road would pay a divided.—The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road paid 8 per cent. It would have a tendency to throw the balance of exchange in our favor. In Mobile it was notorious that a merchant could pay a debt of $1000 in New York with $990, while it required $1010 to pay a like debt here. It would increase our exports by carrying our products to our own markets. He hoped this bill would pass.

Mr. Speaker Winslow also advocated the bill, but no sketch of his speech is published.

In our last we gave the proceedings up to Saturday night. Those of Monday are not published in detail in the Raleigh papers.

We learn, however, that on the second reading of the Free Suffrage bill in the Senate, Mr. Haughton's amendment providing that unnaturalized foreigners shall not vote in this State, was adopted, 26 to 23. This being in strict accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and the decision of our Supreme Court, we are surprised that any one should oppose it, as Mr. Biggs is said to have done, in the course of the long debate which took place on it.

In the Commons, on Monday, the bill to incorporate the Union Bank at Newbern, was debated at length, without a vote.

The bill making the killing of stock by rail roads prima facie evidence of negligence, was debated at great length by Messrs. Outlaw, Dargan, Williams of N. H. and McKesson, against it, and Mr. Jenkins for it. It was indefinitely postponed, 64 to 34.

An engrossed bill to compensate Justices of the Peace for taking lists of taxables, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Whitaker,

Resolved, That the bill be re-committed to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report upon the propriety of allowing Magistrates *one* per cent. on the amount of taxables taken, and the Sheriffs *five* per cent. for collecting, instead of *six*, as at present.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Mr. Shepherd, in behalf of the Finance Committee, reported a Revenue Bill, which makes some important changes in the Revenue Laws. Among the new features, I notice a tax of $20 upon all traders in intoxicating liquors, who sell in quantities less than one gallon, and also a tax upon all imported liquors.

Mr Steele read a report in behalf of the minority against re-chartering the Bank of the State. The report smacks of progress, and when printed, as ordered, it may cause a flutter among the gold and silver nabobs. It is a highly interesting document.

The Committee on Internal Improvements reported a favorable substitute for the bill chartering the Western Extension of the N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Rolen introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Agriculture to report upon the propriety of dividing the State into two Geological Districts.

Mr. N. B. Whitfield, a bill incorporating the town of Warsaw.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the bill chartering the People's Bank. Mr. Caldwell, who introduced the bill, made a set speech, and, at some length, entertained the committee with his views upon the Banking system. The subject is exciting great interest, and I am not sure but the plan advocated by the gentleman from Guilford is gaining friends. His speech contained some originality of thought, and perhaps made some impression on the House. If the bill is rejected, it will not be for the want of a warm advocate in Mr. Caldwell; he certainly has the subject much at heart and will exert all his powers, which are not inconsiderable, to secure the passage of the bill.

The Senate committee on Internal Improvements, reported in favor of chartering the Western Railroad, the Fayetteville and Greensborough Railroad, and the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad Company.

Mr. Wilder, in behalf of the committee on Public Buildings, reported a substitute for the bill to repair the Executive Mansion, making the appropriation $6,000 for a wing and repairs. After debate, on motion of Mr. Wilder, the subject was re-committed, with instructions to report a bill for the erection of a new Mansion, Ayes 25, Noes 20.

The bill to re-charter the Cape Fear Bank was considered under a special order. The general opinion, so far as I could gather from the debate, was to re-charter the two old Banks with an increase of capital stock, or of the establishment of two large new Banks. Mr. Graves submitted an amendment, which was adopted, to the effect that the C. F. Bank be compelled to open books for the reception of $500,000 additional stock. Other unimportant amendments were offered, and the Senate adjourned without taking a vote.

The afternoon was occupied in the House on the bill chartering the People's Bank. Mr. Caldwell continued his speech at some length, in a strong and forcible manner. The bill was amended in several particulars, among which is changing the name from *People's* to the *Bank of North Carolina*, striking out Wilmington and inserting Raleigh as its location.

Mr. Dargan opposed the bill out and out. He spoke earnestly and in impassioned strains,—quoting Shakespeare and the Bible alternately.

Yours, Q IN THE CORNER.

☞ In the hurry of going to press on Monday, two typographical errors in the review of the market escaped correction until a few of our papers had been printed and circulated. Messrs. Ashford's Pork sold at 7½ instead of 6½. And Spirits Turpentine at 33, instead of 83.

MARRIED,

In Livingston, Ala., on the 28th Dec. by the Rev. Mr. Ticknor, THOS. B. WETMORE, Esq. formerly of this place, to Miss OCTAVIA T. HILL, daughter of the late General James T. Hill, of Livingston.

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M.,
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B.,
} TEACHERS.

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 44*tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed the 1st day of January, under the supervision of the Rev. W. L. Wallace, late of Furman University, S. C., who comes to us arrayed with the very best recommendations as to scholarship and gentlemanly bearing.

The Academy is a large two-storied building, situated in a beautiful and healthy place, on the Harllesville road, twelve miles from Lumberton, N. C., in the neighborhood of Capt. E. Ashley, Dr. J. McK. Alford, Col. John A. Rowland, Joseph Thompson, Townsend and Price. Near to the Academy is a large and commodious building, built for the express purpose of entertaining boarders, now kept by Dr. John S. Rowland, a very excellent and high-toned gentleman.

Every convenience is made to render the School prosperous and flourishing. There will be three classes: 1st. Embracing Spelling and Reading—per Session $6 00. 2d. English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Compositions, Elocution, great care to Writing, $9 00. 3d. Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Logic and Rhetoric, with original propositions and problems, given to test scholarship, $12 00—per Session of 5 months.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Pres't.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.
December 29, 1854. 62*3t

WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

SPEECH OF HON. WM. A. GRAHAM.

(Concluded.)

But, the change in the Constitution proposed by this original bill is not only a violation of the compromise, but if it be made and nothing more be done, it will destroy the balance between conflicting interests then established, and will be an act of gross injustice to the owners of landed property, as contra-distinguished from the owners of property in slaves. This may not be obvious at first sight, but I think it can be made perfectly apparent. We have already seen that a Constitution of a free government is like the human system, compounded of various parts, harmonized in one whole; and that such is the union of these parts with each other, that one cannot be disturbed without affecting others. It might be supposed by a superficial observer, that the human hand would be improved by cutting off the fingers of equal lengths, and the operation would be so simple that any child who could handle an axe could perform it. And yet we know that this curtailment of the extremity would wound nerves and blood vessels connecting with the brain and the heart, the very vitals of the system. So this apparently simple lopping off from the Constitution of the State, what is represented as a mere excrescence, under the captivating idea of an extension of political right, would from the connections and dependencies of *this* provision, produce effects reaching far beyond a mere question of equality in voting, in which aspect alone it is treated by the Executive, and has usually been considered by the public. I have already demonstrated that the freehold qualification required in the electors of this body was the landholder's defence against unequal taxation on his property, that for this purpose it was ordained by our fathers in the first Constitution, that for the same purpose it was revised and re-ordained by their children in 1835, and that the compromise Constitution then given to us was in other of its parts built upon this provision as upon a foundation stone. Being a member of the Legislature in 1833 and 1834, and taking an humble part among the advocates for a Convention, I recollect something of the history of that Convention act, and of the negotiations by which a sufficient number of votes was given to the bill to allow the question to be determined by the people. Not only was it required that this qualification in Senatorial voters should be retained as a protection to landed property, but it was also required and conceded that the Convention should have power to make the capitation tax on slaves and white polls equal throughout the State; and it was morally certain from the manner in which the Convention was constituted, that it would be done; and it was done to the fullest extent of the power conferred. Sir, the language of Eastern gentlemen, addressed to their Western brethren, was substantially this: "Your property consists for the greater part in land. That is protected against unjust levies, by the power of the landholder to elect the Senate: that power we all agree is to be retained. But we own the larger portion of the slaves. Give us a constitutional guarantee against undue taxes upon slaves, and other matters being arranged satisfactorily, we will go into convention, and give you equal representation." This was agreed to. The convention was called. It ordained that slaves, under twelve, and over fifty years of age, should not be taxed at all; and those between these ages should be only subject to such poll tax as should be laid on white men. Thus, one half in number of all the slaves in the State is exempted by the constitution from taxation altogether; and the other half is exempted from all tax, as property, but is liable only to the capitation tax imposed upon white men. Thus, the two great subjects of property in the State, lands and slaves, were placed under the protection of the constitution, against unreasonable exactions by the Legislature—the lands retaining their old defence, by means of a political power, in the hands of their owners, which enables them to have a veto on legislation, in one House of the General Assembly—the slaves having a still more effectual shield, not by means of a political power in the owner, but by a positive interdict upon the Legislature from laying its finger upon the one half of them for any levies for the support of Government, and upon the other half, only so heavily, or so lightly, as it lays it upon the white man with a vote in his hand. And now, sir, you propose by this "Free Suffrage" bill to take from the landholder the protection which he has had from the foundation of the Government, and by reason of the retention of which, protection was given to the slaveholder in 1835, and to permit the protection then, for the first time, allowed to the slaveholder to remain. This looks to me very much like taking out the foundation, and expecting the superstructure to remain, poised in mid air—very much like taking out a balance wheel from a complex machine, and expecting it to run on, as if never disturbed. Does any one doubt for a moment, that, if the protection to land had not been continued in 1835, the guarantee in favor of slaves would never have been adopted? I was continuously a member of the General Assembly, from the ratification of the amended constitution, until 1840; and I am very sure, that after the compromise of 1835, down to that date, if a Western member had introduced a bill to amend the constitution, by annulling the guarantee in favor of slaves, or if an Eastern member had proposed a bill to amend the constitution, by abolishing the protection to lands, by doing away with the qualification of voters for the Senate; either would have been charged with a breach of faith, and from whichever side the movement might have come, it would have provoked retaliation on the other.

But, I may be told, that Eastern and Western parties have passed away. Be it so; I shall be the last to attempt to revive strifes, merely sectional. But the great interests of society exist now as they existed in 1835; and although men may be individuated, and act no longer in sectional masses, the question still is of as much interest as ever—is there to be any check upon the Legislature, in the imposition of taxes on property? And, if there is, on what species of property? Shall land, the most important of all property, be cast away, and bear such burdens as may be imposed at pleasure or of necessity, while slaves enjoy the exemptions now allowed? Sir, I fear this subject of amending the constitution has been considered too much with reference merely to equality on days of election. Let us become a people of equal rights and equal privileges, says the Governor, in his message. The problem really to be solved is not one of political equality merely, but of taxable equality also. And whilst I do not object to all free citizens casting equal votes on days of election, I must insist that along with that change in the constitution, there shall be security for as near an approach to equality as possible on the days of tax-gathering, and, when the sheriff makes his annual round, for the collection of the revenue that each man shall contribute, according to his several ability, for the support of Government. It has been treated as a question solely between the land holder and non holder, in regard to equality of votes. It is an equally important question between the landholder and the slaveholder, and white poll in regard to taxation. We must view things as they are. What are the great subjects of taxation in the State, from which revenue is to be derived? Lands, slaves, and white polls. You may derive something handsome from taxes on monies at interest, and stocks in Banks, or other corporations, and a pittance from what is laid on your daughter's piano, your wife's spoons, *et cetera*, but your main reliance for revenue is upon the three sources first mentioned. These three interests were all represented in the convention of 1835, were parties to the treaty then made, and are all protected against unequal burdens under the existing constitution. The land, by the power of its owner to elect the Senator; the white poll, by his power to elect the House of Commons, and the slave property, by the guaranty already mentioned. There is, and was designed to be, between them mutual checks against inequality of imposition. By this bill you destroy this system; you strike from the landholder his power of defence, while you leave to the slaveholder his impenetrable shield. You set out with the Quixotic idea of establishing equal political rights, and end, by creating an unequal and unjust exposure to taxation a greater mischief and grievance than that you designed to remedy; a natural consequence of undertaking to deal with the complicated subject of the constitution by piecemeal. Sir, suppose this Senate were sitting as a convention, with power to make and propose a whole constitution to the people of the State, (and that is the situation in which we should place ourselves, when we come to devise amendments,) and that we had progressed so far as to establish two branches of the Legislature, and to ordain that the electors for each should be the same—that we had further voted that land should be liable to taxation at the will of the Legislature, without any restraint, and then that some member should propose to restrain the General Assembly from taxing slaves as provided in the present constitution, how many votes do you suppose the proposition would receive? Would it not be at once replied, and perhaps with some impatience, "No," "we have refused any restraint in regard to land, and it would be unjust, therefore, to provide one as to slaves." And is the injustice any the less, because, both lands and slaves being protected, under the present constitution, you strike out the protection of one and leave that of the other, than if you had a new constitution to make, you refused protection to lands and inserted it for slaves? Sir, this subject has sooner or later to be met on manly and intelligent ground. When you take away the present constitutional protection to land, there are two alternatives open to your adoption, one of which you will be compelled to take; and these are either to insert a new provision which shall afford the protection you have taken away, unaccompanied by political power, or to strike out all protection to property of every kind, and leave it to be taxed at the pleasure of the Legislature. For, Sir, when it shall become known to the people of the State that you have sent them a constitution, as you propose to do, by this Bill, in which no property is protected from taxation except slaves, and that, of these, one half cannot be taxed at all, and the other half only as white polls, you will have produced a war upon the interest of the slaveholder, quite as fierce as that you are now waging against the landholder. Let no one accuse me of desiring to produce such a contest. The charge would be as unjust as untrue. A slaveholder myself, to a considerable amount of the estate with which I am endeavoring to provide for a somewhat numerous family, I have every reason to desire security and protection to that species of property. But when we are called on to consider propositions for change in the structure of the Government, it is necessary to analyze society, and see of what elements it is composed, and how they consist together. And as a matter of policy, I do not wish to see slave property enjoy the "bad eminence" of being the sole favorite of the constitution, and subjecting its owners to a public sentiment, which cannot be otherwise than injurious; and as a public servant, charged with the duty of guarding alike all the interests of the State, and to allow to none an advantage above another—I cannot and will not consent to put the landholder without the pale of the protection of the constitution and leave the slaveholder within it. What is the actual condition of these interests now?

The cash value of lands in 1850 was in round numbers $68,000,000.

The slaves, by the census, were numbered but not valued, and amounted to 288,548. Allowing a moderate per centage for increase in four years, they are now 300,000. At an average of $333⅓ per head they are worth $100,000,000. Half the number, those under twelve and over fifty, are exempt from taxation. They are of less value than the other half. Put them down at $40,000,000 and those between these ages at $60,000,000. Now you propose, by this Bill, to say to landed property to the amount of sixty-eight millions of dollars only; you shall be taxed at the will of the Legislature; but to one hundred millions in slaves, you say; forty millions shall pay no taxes at all, and as to the other sixty millions, they shall not pay as land does, according to the one hundred dollars value, but as polls on which there can be no greater levy than on a free man. As to your revenue, now, how is it derived? Land, and town property, (which is but a species of land,) pay into the general treasury, exclusive of the Lunatic Asylum tax, $36,000 per annum, while the whole poll tax on 300,000 slaves and on a white population, whose muster roll bears the names of 80,000 fighting men, and whose votes exceed 95,000, is about $35,000. The treasury accounts do not distinguish the amounts received on the white from the black poll. It is more than a liberal allowance to suppose that the blacks pay $20,000 of this sum. But remember that $20,000 per annum is all you obtain—in the general Treasury, I mean—from one hundred millions of dollars worth of slaves, while sixty-eight millions of land pay to the same strong box $36,000. Go from generals to particulars, and the inequality is more striking. One thousand dollars worth of land pays 90 cents. A slave worth $1,000 pays 20 cents. And do you desire to render this inequality still greater, by making the Legislature wholly irresponsible to the landholder, while you retain the exemption and the check for the slaveholder.

Sir, when the State collected but seventy or eighty thousand dollars per year, from all sources, these things were matters of not much importance, and received not much attention. But, although there is no mention of it in the Governor's Message, we have now reached a period of taxation. We must have more money before we leave this Capitol, or the public credit is gone! And when your Financier sits down to examine the statistics of the national wealth, he finds forty millions that he can't touch, sixty millions more that he must touch lightly, because it stands on the footing of men who have votes. Thus, one hundred millions is passed by. When he looks to the land, the next great subject of property, that has now a defence in the votes of its owners. But you propose by your bill to deprive it of this, and allow him full sweep at that which can never hide or get out of the way, and generally comes in as residuary legatee of all taxes that can't find another subject broad enough to bear them.

I repeat, sir, it is a delicate, and, by no means, an agreeable task, thus to review the great interests of the State, and place them in apparent antagonism. But it is necessary that we shall realize what we are about, when an amendment to the Constitution is urged, which is in the nature of an attack on one species of property, and survey the whole field before us. The landholders are not a majority of the people, but they approach much nearer to it than the slaveholders, and when you have triumphed over them, and exposed their land to unlimited taxation, especially when you accompany it with a new tax bill, they will turn upon you and demand a repeal of the protection against taxes on slaves, and will find recruits enough to carry it as by storm. Thus a contest is to be begun, of which no man can tell the end.

Sir, it is to avoid these consequences that I offer the amendment under consideration. Since you propose, as I have shown, to abandon and violate the compromise of 1835, to annihilate the checks and balances then established between conflicting interests, to allow one of these interests an advantage it never could have obtained, but for that which you propose to abolish in another, the earlier and the more calmly you can settle the matter the better. When a compact becomes thus disregarded or misunderstood, and there is a determination to get rid of its terms, it is high time to call together the parties who formed it, and let them agree upon new stipulations. Go to the people with the question, whether they desire a Convention to amend the Constitution; not by mutilating a part, but by a calm consideration of the whole, or if you fear to trust a Convention with the whole, propose a limited Convention, with power to act on certain kindred subjects. If the decision be against it there is an end of agitation. If for if, then it is proposed that delegates shall be at once elected who shall assemble at an early day and frame and propose such amendments as may be desired; that these amendments shall be submitted to the popular vote, and, if ratified, shall become a part of the Constitution. Thus, before another election for the General Assembly, the whole subject will be disposed of, and at that election, the people, if they will it, can have Free Suffrage, and what it seems they never had before, a restoration to "the fundamental principles of liberty." And permit me to say, that whatever you may do here, I doubt whether they will ever attain it in any other way. It may answer as a very convenient theme on which gentlemen may make up Journals, with which to endeavor to bother each other on the stump, by showing that one man was more or less a friend to the people than another, but as an isolated amendment, in my belief, it will never receive the popular sanction.

Sir, if you call a Convention, the right of suffrage can, and I hope will be, extended. At the same time, I desire that property shall be allowed all proper guarantees against unequal and unjust taxation. Both of these objects can be obtained, and have been attained, in other States where the whole constitution was open to revision, and was not dealt with by piecemeal, as you propose to do here. Thus, in the new constitution of Virginia, where the right of suffrage was extended, there is this provision, namely, &c.:

"Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and all property other than slaves shall be taxed in proportion to its value, which shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

"Every slave who has attained the age of 12 years, shall be assessed with a tax equal to and not exceeding that assessed on land of the value of three hundred dollars. Slaves under that age shall not be subjected to taxation; and other taxable property may be exempted from taxation by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

"A capitation tax equal to the tax assessed on land, of the value of two hundred dollars, shall be levied on every white male inhabitant, who has attained the age of twenty-one years; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the exemption of taxable polls, in cases of bodily infirmity.

"The General Assembly may levy a tax on income, salaries and licenses, &c., &c., &c."

So in Tennessee and Louisiana, [the constitutions of which Mr. G. here read from.]

If you intend to act on this one subject intelligently, justly and fairly, you need a convention to arrange it and its cognate parts of the constitution. But, sir, do you not see that this bill is but the entering wedge into the constitution? From the source of its origin, you are urged farther to amend, so as to provide for the election of the judges by the people for short terms, and justices of the peace by the people. Why not Treasurer, Comptroller, Secretary of State? When you once begin to change the organic law by acts of Assembly, there will be no end to propositions to change, at least as long as there is anything left to offer to the people in the way of more and more votes. Is it not therefore, the wiser and more conservative course to go at once to the people; to go at first where in any event you are compelled to go at last, to ascertain if change is desired, and, if so, that they may take the matter into their own hands, and provide to effect it, by delegates elected for that purpose and for no other? A large part of the constitution was superseded by the adoption of the Federal constitution, another considerable portion was annulled by the amendments of 1835, but they are still incorporated with that which is in force. A revision would lop off these, or modify them into compact and intelligent shape, and give us an organic law corresponding with that revision of the Statute Law on which the General Assembly is now engaged. I am aware, that much of the opposition to a convention arises from an apprehension that the present basis of representation may be lost. In my opinion, this is a mistake. I think there is no general disposition to disturb it in the region of country in which I am best acquainted. And I propose a free convention in which the people of the State (they are a conservative people,) may amend the constitution, so as to adapt it generally to what they believe to be suited to their condition now. But if it should please a majority to insert a restriction as to the basis of representation, I shall still give to the proposition my support. But I am met in the threshold with the objection, that it is contrary to the constitution to provide for taking the sense of the people, and to allow the call of a convention in the mode I propose. And the bill on this subject had been scarcely read, until the Senator from Martin rose to protest against it, as violative of the constitution.

Sir, if there be anything, which I have endeavored to understand, it is the frame of Government, under which we live; and if there be any thing, which I desire to avoid, it is knowingly to violate any of its provisions. This amendment has not been proposed, without an examination of the constitutional question. The objection I shall endeavor to meet fairly. It is not new to me; I met it in the Legislature, in 1834, from the opponents of the convention, which assembled in 1835. When that convention met, very loose ideas prevailed in regard to the authority which called it—whether it was the people or the Legislature, and, *if* the Legislature, whether it could bind the delegates to take the prescribed oath. You will remember, that they were required to swear "not to evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or limits fixed to this convention"; and as, among these duties, was a requirement to strip the counties of the political power, which they before had of electing one Senator and two members of the other House, without regard to population or taxation, and fix a certain number of members in each House, and apportion them on the present basis, there was a reluctance among some members to take the oath, and a disposition to act as if clothed with general powers to consider and propose amendments to the constitution. When we learn, as we do from the remarks of the Hon. Jesse Speight, at page 123, of the debates of the convention, that 39 counties gave majorities against calling the convention, and only 26 counties cast majorities in favor of it, although it was carried by a large majority of the people of the State, we see, as it is expressed by Mr. Gaston, in the debates, that a large number of members (there being two members, and only two, for every county,) came to their work "grudgingly," and with an inclination, if not convinced that such a step was wrong, not to take the oath, but to claim the powers of a general convention. A distinguished gentleman, (Mr. Wilson,) from the county of Edgecombe, now no more, opened the discussion by stating his doubts in regard to taking the oath, and the power of the Legislature to impose it, that, (in his opinion,) if taken, it would bind members to make changes in the constitution, of which they might not be in favor, &c. This led to a debate, in which Mr. Gaston stated his views of the nature of the conviction, and of the power by which it was called into existence,—a man, of whom, permit me to say, now that he has gone down below the horizon, that the light of his luminous mind and pure and elevated character still shines back upon us from the tomb, and, in hours of doubt and difficulty, will long continue to guide us in the paths of safety and truth. He asserted the very theory on which I now proceed; that is: that the Legislature had not called that convention. It had but proposed it to the people. The people had adopted the proposition by their votes, and called the convention themselves, and had prescribed certain duties and limits, and imposed an oath for their observance. Hear his own clear and forcible language:

"The State Legislature had indeed no authority to impose an oath upon the members of the Convention, but the people had ratified the act of the Legislature by choosing delegates under it. According to the theory of our government, all political power was derived from the people, and when they choose to make a grant of power, they might make a plenary or restricted grant, might give it all or in part. The Legislature, by the act, proposed to the people a convention, with the powers, restrictions and limitations set forth in the act. It was, as it came from the Legislature, no more than a proposition or recommendation. It must originate somewhere, and with no body could it have originated with so much propriety as in that which represented the people, for Legislative purposes. The proposition having been sanctioned, it became the act of the people, but it has been sanctioned precisely as it was proposed. Such a convention as is proposed in the act of Assembly, and no other, has been called; and therefore, that act, so sanctioned, must be regarded as our power of Attorney. If we transcend the limits or refuse obedience to the conditions therein provided, we are not the convention called by the people, but a self-constituted body, &c."

This statement of principles, so lucid and just, settled the question that that convention was called by the people, and was limited and restricted by them, and that the Legislature had only proposed the convention to the people upon a certain basis, and had done nothing more. The convention, with a few dissenting voices, organized and acted accordingly. And in the Preamble to the amended constitution, the convention sets forth, that "whereas the General Assembly had enacted, that polls should be opened to ascertain whether it was the will of the freemen of North Carolina that there should be a convention, to consider of certain amendments proposed to be made to the constitution, and did further direct that if a majority of all the votes polled by the freemen of North Carolina should be in favor of such convention, the Governor, should, by Proclamation, announce the fact, and, thereupon, the freemen aforesaid should elect delegates, &c.; and whereas, *a majority of the freemen of North Carolina, did by their votes, at the polls so opened, declare their will* that a convention should be had, to consider, &c.; and the Governor did by Proclamation announce the fact that their will had been so declared, and an election of delegates was accordingly had: Now, therefore, we, the delegates of the good people, &c., submit to the determination of the qualified voters of the State the following amendments, &c." Thus showing that they considered their power derived from the will of the freemen of the State, expressed by their votes at the polls. It is then established beyond controversy, that that was a constitutional and legitimate mode of originating a convention, and that it was then acted upon.

But I am told that it is now prohibited by a clause in the amendments of 1835, in these words: "No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly." Let us examine it. It is a prohibition—upon whom? the General Assembly, unless two-thirds concur. Against doing what? Calling a Convention. Exercising their authoritative power to bring into existence a body with power over the Constitution. For it is manifestly intended that if majorities of two-thirds do concur, they may direct a Convention to be elected and assembled, with full power to annul the whole Constitution and substitute another in its stead, without consulting the people at first, or submitting it to them at last. The Legislature evidently has no power to limit a Convention, or to require it to submit its work to the people. Against a Convention with such powers, and such irresponsibility, this provision was intended to guard. But upon that safe and tried method of a proposition by the Legislature to the people, and a call by the people themselves, it has no operation. Restraining and disabling provisions upon the power of the people are to be strictly construed. They had the right to call a Convention, and the Legislature had the power to provide them the means for the exercise of that right in 1835, as we have seen. Does a prohibition on the Legislature against calling a Convention itself take away either this right of the people, or the power of the Legislature to provide for its exercise?

I am corroborated in this view by what occurred in the Convention. First, a committee reported a mode of amending the Constitution by what is called the Legislative method. Taking it for granted that that did not exclude the power to resort to Conventions as another means of amending, Mr. Meares, of Sampson, proposed an article "so that no Convention of the people should hereafter be called, except by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly." Deb. Con. 369. Did this pass? If it had, I should have surrendered the question. But Mr. Giles of Rowan, and others remonstrated; and after debate Mr. Meares modified "this amendment so as to provide that no Convention shall hereafter be called by the General Assembly, except by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House. Mr. Giles said he was perfectly satisfied, and the amendment in that shape was adopted. Dep Con. 372, 3. Now what was the difference? the first proposition was general, and prevented the call of a Convention in any way, except by the concurrence of two-thirds of each House, and was tantamount to saying no Convention shall be called, either *by the people or by the General Assembly*, except with the previous concurrence of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly. Upon remonstrance being made, Mr. Meares modifies, so as to leave out the restraint of the people, and confine the power to call in the General Assembly to a two-thirds vote, leaving to the people the right which they had, and under which that convention was then sitting. And if the right remained to them, the power and duty of the General Assembly, in a proper case, to provide a remedy, is not taken away, by forbidding it to call a convention, except by two-thirds. For, according to the opposite construction, even two-thirds could not submit the question to the people, of whether they will have a convention, but must themselves call it, or there can be none at all.

Again, we have had three conventions in North Carolina to change the constitution since its original adoption in 1776. One which met at Hillsboro' in July, 1788, with power to deliberate on the Federal Constitution, and to establish a permanent seat of Government. It rejected the Federal Constitution, and fixed the seat of Government near Isaac Hunter's plantation, in Wake county. Another, which met at Fayetteville, in November, 1789, again to consider the Federal Constitution and the expediency of allowing the town of Fayetteville a member of the General Assembly. It adopted the constitution of the United States, and allowed a member to the town of Fayetteville. Both of these conventions were called by the General Assembly—both made changes in the constitution; the last a most important change, by adding North Carolina to the Union of States, and giving a new representative in the Legislature to a borough town, and neither ever submitted its work to the people for ratification. Now, sir, the convention of 1835 is not only presumed to have known, but from the characters of the men who composed it, it did know the political history of the State, and their language is to be interpreted with reference to it. They knew that two conventions had been called by the General Assembly of 1788 and 1789, and that that in which they were in 1835 was called by the people. When, therefore, they laid their inhibition upon the General Assembly not to call any more conventions, with power to bind the people, as had been done in 1788-'9, they are not to be understood as applying this inhibition to the right of the people themselves, or to the Legislature against aiding them in its exercise. The narrow maxims derived from the common law—a system designed to prescribe rules of action to individuals, such as that we cannot aid others to do what we are forbidden to do ourselves, have no application to the great departments of Government. The Legislature, the most important of these departments, is forbidden to do many things itself, which it is its bounden duty to provide the means to enable other departments or the people to do. Examples of this are too obvious and abundant to require specifications.

Sir, since 1835, the doctrine we are discussing has received much illustration from certain proceedings, in the State of Rhode Island. In 1842, a portion of the people of that State, undertook to change the constitution, against the wishes of the Legislature, and the other departments of Government. They proceeded by public town or county meetings, elected delegates, formed a constitution, professed to have elected a Mr. Dorr Governor under it, and claimed to supersede the officers under the old constitution. Civil war ensued. Dorr was put to rout, as he deserved to be, and took refuge elsewhere. But one of his followers, being arrested by the authorities of the old Government, brought a suit for trespass and false imprisonment, on the ground that the Dorr constitution was in force. The State officers justified under the authority of the old constitution, and thus the cause was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. The report of it is before me. The Court did not consider the question of what constitution was in force; a judicial one, as presented by the pleadings for their decision. But Mr. Webster was the counsel of the old Government, a Statesman and Jurist, as renowned for the conservatism of his sentiments, as for the depth, the force, and range of his thoughts and information. He argued the whole subject elaborately. And while he justly condemns the unauthorised proceedings of Dorr, and his followers, he puts the condemnation upon the ground, that he acted against the authority of the existing Government; and every where admits by fair implication, that if Dorr's proceedings had had the sanction of the Government, an act of the Legislature, for example, providing for the determination of the question of convention, and the choice of delegates, they would have been legitimate and constitutional.

Sir, before taking leave of this argument, let me direct your attention again to a constitutional reservation of power to the people, which should not be overlooked in the consideration of this question. In this Bill of Rights, which is part of the same constitution which contains the inhibition I have quoted at length, there is this declaration: "That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof." This secures a right. But how shall it be exercised? The people cannot proceed in its exercise by making changes in the regulations of Government, without the approbation of the existing government. This would be to commit the mistake of Dorr. But if such is their right, is it not within the power of the Legislature, and is it not its duty, when an emergency has arisen requiring its exercise to provide the means for that exercise? If not, then they have an abstract right, but there is no means of asserting it in practice.

I trust that the authority of the Legislature to adopt the provisions of this amendment, and the right of the people to call a convention, are now vindicated. It presents by far the most just, fair, and conservative mode of constitutional amendment. Fears I know are entertained from the action of mere majorities of the Legislature. But those who express them forget that there is still another ordeal to undergo before the constitution can be touched, whose wisdom, moderation and conservatism, I think, they undervalue; and that is the vote of a majority of the people. Those of this State have not been very prone to change. If they believe the occasion not sufficient, they will vote against convention. If they determine for it, they will take such security in the election of delegates, who are to be selected, you will observe, by federal population, exactly as the members of the present House of Commons, as to prevent great harm; or, if disappointed in this, they will reject their work at the polls. In either case, we shall have an end of agitation about the organic law, and the State will advance in her new career of improvement, I trust, with redoubled steps.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1855.

The Banking System of North Carolina is a sea, and, we fear, without rudder or compass. New plans are broached at Raleigh, many of them views put forth, some of them by gentlemen of much ability, though perhaps not possessing that opportunity of acquaintance with the practical working of banking institutions.

Such a gentleman we take Mr. Phillips of Orange to be. One of the most learned men of his age in the State, a sound Lawyer, a deep thinker, and withal a perfectly unexceptionable personal character, he is destined to fill a prominent place in life, professional and political.

But he broaches a novel idea when, in debate in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, (as reported in the Star,) he proposes to require the stock subscribed in all banks chartered by the Legislature, to be paid for in gold and silver only. Such a thing we imagine was never before required. No bank in North Carolina, we feel confident, and we may go farther and say, no bank in the country, ever had, or was required to have, all its capital paid in in gold and silver. Yet it is certain that we have sound banks, and that we never had a bank failure in North Carolina. And we never will have so long as honest and capable men administer institutions as now and heretofore constituted. The fact is, that to require the entire capital to be paid in exclusively in specie, would be an end to the banking system; and if such be the determination of the Legislature, it will be better at once—we say it with great respect—to reject all bills to charter banks. If passed, they will be a dead letter upon the statute books.

It must be evident to any one at all conversant with ordinary business transactions, that $500,000 in gold and silver could not be found at any one point in the State at which it is proposed to charter a bank. Some few persons have amounts hoarded, doubtless, but such are not the most likely persons to invest it in banks. A large amount is unquestionably in the vaults of the existing banks; and is it expected that almost the entire capital for the new banks is to be drawn from the vaults of the old? If so the old banks will be obliged by the duty of self-preservation to protect themselves. They must cease to discount, and carry on the collecting business to a painful extremity. Under such a pressure, a new bank would be a terrible evil, instead of a relief, to the community. We do not think, with Mr. Myers of Charlotte, who replied to Mr. Phillips, that such a provision would cause a suspension of the old banks. Not at all. They would guard against that by calling in their debts, and reducing their circulation. But that very process,—a necessary one under such circumstances,—would prevent subscriptions to the stock *in the new banks*.

Mr. Steele very properly assured Mr. Phillips that *exchange* is an equivalent for gold and silver in banking. Undoubtedly it is. The want of our present banks is,—not specie, for of that they have, we doubt not, a sufficient supply to meet all probable demands,—but exchange. That is the deficiency. The overtrading of the past year has exhausted exchange. Our Bank notes are sent out of the State to pay debts, simply because exchange is not to be had; and these bank notes forthwith come back for redemption. The man who brings them don't want specie. He wants exchange on the North; and only when he can't get that, he takes specie, and is at the trouble and expense of transporting it abroad. A bank check would be more available to both parties than specie.

We entirely agree with Mr. Phillips that "the only safe system of banking, is a due regard to the proportion between the gold and silver and the paper currency." Precisely. But a bank need not have its entire capital in specie locked up idle in its vaults, and have besides great resources of exchange and specie paying bank notes, all ready to meet demands for redemption of its circulation. If so, the bank would indeed be very strong, needlessly strong; but it would not yield an adequate profit upon its capital.

Mr. Outlaw, too, a gentleman of eminent talents, proposes to forbid the Bank of the State from issuing notes of less denomination than five dollars; and the House, by a vote of 43 to 41, concurred with him. The subject was debated, but the debate is not reported. We suppose the argument was, that if small notes were suppressed, specie would take their place. Perhaps it might, to some extent; but the small notes of other States would to a much greater extent fill the vacuum. But we have never been able to understand how a man is better off with a silver dollar in his pocket than with a paper one for which he can get silver upon application, which any body will take from him as readily as a silver one, and which is much more convenient for many purposes than silver.

In this proposition of Mr. Outlaw we have a personal interest, as every editor in the State has. Mr. Outlaw's proposition may be regarded as one to curtail the circulation of newspapers, or rather to prevent payments for them. Nearly every paper in the State is published at less than $5 a year; and nearly half their payments, probably, are made by remittances through the mail. Put down the small notes, and how are such remittances to be made? We may be pardoned for alluding to this, for we have no doubt that every business would suffer, though perhaps not to so great an extent as the newspaper business.

As our only object in this and other references to State legislation on the subject of Banking, is, by free and full discussion to endeavor to keep the currency of our State in the sound condition it has always maintained, we hope to be pardoned for another remark or two on the project of the "People's Bank," which is so earnestly pressed by its enthusiastic originator, actuated by the noble desire to promote the cause of Internal Improvements. In an article in the Star, under his own name, he says,—

FAYETTEVILLE BOOK STORE.

A. E. TAYLOR,

(Opposite the New Female College,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

DEALER in Miscellaneous and School Books, Blank Books of all kinds, Stationery of every variety, Music and Musical Instruments; in fact every thing to make up a complete stock in the Book and Stationery trade. All books not in store, furnished at the shortest notice. He invites the public to call and examine, being determined to please all.

Jan'y 9, 1854. 65-tf

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY.

THE Wilmington Sash and Blind Factory is in operation again, and is prepared to execute all orders at short notice for Sash, Blinds, Doors, Scrolls and Brackets of any shape or figure. Columns for Porches, Mouldings of any pattern or size, Banisters and Hand Rails for Stairway, Turning of any dimension.

The proprietor solicits the patronage of his friends and the public at large, and hopes to merit the same by the well execution of his work and prompt attention to all orders forwarded to him.

Office and Factory first building North of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Depot.

S. P. IVEY.

Ja'y 9, 1855. [w. c.] 65-9t

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.

CHA'S F. ASKEW.

Jan'y 9, 1855. 56-y

Turpentine Axes at

J. & T. WADDILL'S.

Jan'y 10. 65-tf

NEW BOOKS.

FURTHER supplies of Barnum, Ruth Hall, Hearts Ease, and Fanny Fern's Portfolio, first and second series, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

FUDGE Doings by ik. Marvel; The Rose and the Ring, by Thackeray; Amabel, by Mary Elizabeth Wormeley; The History and Poetry of Finger Rings, by Edwards; Sister Agnes, or, the Captive Nun; The Pride of Life, by Lady Scott; Beautiful Bertha; and the Rat Catcher, two new Juveniles; Sol. Smith's Theatrical Journey Work; Scenes in the Life of an Actor; Before and Behind the Curtains; Laughing Gas; The Bivouac, by Maxwell; Count Julien or the Last Days of the Goths; Fair Rosamond; Grace Weldon, the Bonnet Girl; The Gentleman's Daughter, The Mysteries of Old London, by Reynolds; The American Home Cook Book; The Ladies Guide to Beauty; Wood's Minstrels and New Plantation Melodies; School Books, &c., &c., just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SON.

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills,—A certain Cure for General Debility.—Charles Newton, a commission agent, residing in Walnut-street, Cincinnati, informed Professor Holloway, that he suffered considerable whenever he went on his Southern expeditions, which he was frequently compelled to do, particularly to New Orleans; his tongue became dried, his throat parched, accompanied with great general debility, he tried a variety of medicines, but his health continued to decline. As he had heard Holloway's Pills spoken of very highly, he determined to give them a trial; the virtues of these medicines in his case acted like magic, in three weeks he was completely invigorated, and a perfect cure of the system effected; and declares he will never be again without them.

*** Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 00 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

The People's Bank is a far more safe and reliable bank than any one that has ever been organized or proposed in North Carolinia. For the simple reason it has paid into its vaults before it can go into operation 35 dollars, in gold or silver, *the standard of all credit*, for every dollar it is possible for it to put in circulation. This is a larger quantity of the standard than any bank in this State has now or ever will keep shut up uselessly in its vaults. Besides there is a *basis* from which the specie in its vaults can be increased at any time within 30 days to the full amount of its circulation. In addition to all of which it has another basis upon which its entire circulation is predicated collectively and that is a certificate of railroad stock. This then is the difference between the People's Bank and the Cape Fear and other Banks of the State. It has as much gold and silver in its vaults as either of them, and has *besides that with its specie stock notes and certificates invested stocks a basis to double the amount of all its circulation* which makes it decidedly the strongest and at the same time the most reliable Bank in the State. The principle upon which it is founded may be distorted and misrepresented but cannot be refuted or proven visionary or unsound."

Thirty-five dollars in specie for every dollar of circulation! And besides that, the specie can be *increased* at any time within 30 days to the *full amount of its circulation!* We do not distort or misrepresent the scheme, for we quote its author's own words.

In the bill to charter the bank, as printed by order of the Legislature, we find that the 1st Section says that the capital stock "shall not exceed the sum of four millions of dollars." And yet the 3d section provides that the "State shall be entitled to subscribe for three millions five hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock," "and individuals and corporations may subscribe for the *remaining million and a half.*"

Section 9th provides for the payment of the capital stock "in gold or silver coin, Spanish milled dollars, or the notes of specie paying banks *out of this State.*" Why discredit the notes of our own banks, and give a preference to those of other States? And what makes the provision the more remarkable is, that after thus discrediting them, the 17th section of the bill provides that the Treasurer of the State shall borrow from those same banks the amount necessary to pay the State's instalments of the capital stock.

Section 34th provides, that in meetings of stockholders, a person holding "one share, and not more than two," shall have "one vote;" whilst "for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten shares," he shall have "two votes." This is reversing the usual order of things.

There are other provisions of the bill which might justify remark, but we do not wish to appear captious. It is, with all its crudities, much improved since the scheme was shadowed forth; and it may be that its author will yet bring it into unexceptionable shape. If so, no one will rejoice more than we; for we go for any thing that will *really* benefit the cause of Internal Improvements.

THE COURT OF PLEAS.—The Wilmington Herald and Journal both speak approvingly of Mr. McDuffie's bill to reorganize the County Court of Cumberland, and favor its adoption for New Hanover also.

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS.—We continue our synopsis of documents, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Steele, Shepherd and Winslow.

PUBLIC ROADS.—A bill for the better regulation of Public Roads, introduced by Mr. Shepherd, provides that the County Courts, a majority of Justices present, may lay a tax on lands and polls, at their discretion, for keeping public roads, bridges, creeks and rivers in good condition. Five commissioners to be annually appointed, with power to appoint overseers, make contracts with them, requiring bond and security. Overseers subject to indictment in the Superior Courts, and upon conviction, may be fined not exceeding $50.

It is to be hoped that this measure will be adopted. Under the present wretched road system, a certain number of hands, white and black, are liable to be called out to keep the roads in order. But the service is rarely performed in a skilfull, judicious or faithful manner. And whilst the occasion is too often abused by frolicking or breaches of the peace, the roads, the common highways, on which every body ought to be able to travel with convenience, are often almost impassable. The bill of Mr. Shepherd proposes to change the whole system, let out to contractors the keeping of the roads, and to lay taxes to pay the expense. By all means let us have the change, in the hope of better things.

THE CHATHAM RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—The bill to incorporate this company, provides for a capital of $800,000, to build a road from the coal fields on Deep River to the N. C. road, at some point west of Raleigh. The company to be formed when $300,000 are subscribed, and $5 on each share paid.

LITERARY FUND.—The report of Gov. Reid, President of the Literary Board, states that $180,850 08 was distributed among the counties in 1854. That the management of the schools has improved; that they are effecting much good; and that the principal of the fund should be increased.

The Fund consists of 10,349 shares Bank State and Cape Fear Stock, par value (actual value about $1,200,000.)	$1,034,900
Railroad and State Bonds,	296,010 55
Bonds of Colleges, individuals, &c.,	58,250 26
1,500,000 acres swamp Lands, heretofore valued at	150,000
	$1,539,930 81

[The Report foots up the figures $1,539,860 81; but either the items or the footing up are wrong.]

The sales of Swamp Lands during the last two years have amounted to only $1886 08. The prices offered are too low.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Report of the Hon. Charles Manly, Treasurer, states the income of the University for 1854, at $31,801 83. Its expenses $23,008 25. Balance on hand $8,793 58.

The receipts consist (besides balance of $5,843 52 from the previous year,) of $12,350 50 for tuition and room rent of students, $10,250 for dividends on Bank stock, $1115 20 from escheated lands, and $2242 60 for interest on bonds.

The Institution has a productive fund, consisting of Bank stock, bonds and cash, of $151,275.

During the last year, eighteen Students have received their education free of College charges.

Gov. Manly mentions a singular fact, that the Journal and Ledger in which the general accounts of the Institution are now kept, are the same in which they were originally opened in 1789, by Walter Alves, a former Treasurer of the Board, and an accomplished Book keeper. In 1809, Gen. Robt Williams, the successor of Mr. Alves, employed Mr. Daniel DuPre, a clerk in the State Bank, to keep the Books, and from that day to this, more than 44 years, all the entries in those books have been made by Mr. DuPre. They present a complete fiscal history of the Institution for the whole term of its existence.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Report of Gov. Morehead, chairman of the Board of Commissioners for building the Asylum, embraces also one from Dr. Fisher, the Superintendent.

Gov. Morehead says that the fund set apart by the Legislature will not be sufficient for its completion; and, that it may be done as speedily as possible, the Board recommends an appropriation, by loan or otherwise, to be repaid out of the tax levied for that purpose.

The amount expended, so far, is $122,436 90. And the estimated cost of finishing the buildings is 870,100. This will not include enclosing the lot or buildings.

The Asylum is to be heated by steam and lighted by gas.

It is expected to be ready for occupation by the last of this year.

ROANOKE NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The stock in this Company consists of $282,000 owned by individuals, 80,000 by the State of Virginia, and 50,000 by North Carolina.

Their works cost $424,575 77; and Repairs $36,131 35. They have declared dividends (in nearly forty years,) amounting to $206,857 75. Last year's dividend was 2 per cent. Its income last year was about $12,000. Expenses about $2,500.

RALEIGH, Jan. 8, 1855.

MESSRS. HALE:—I send you the proposed boundary of the new County: Beginning at the mouth of Mings; thence, as the regimental line, to the Cape Fear; thence up said River to the mouth of Lower Little River; thence as said River to the mouth of Jumping Run; thence to the Murchison road, where Hector's Creek crosses said road; thence said road to the Moore line, &c.

Most respectfully,
C. H. COFIELD.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Baltic, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

Cotton had delined ⅛. Flour unchanged.

Affairs at Sebastopol without change. The allied reinforcements amounted to 18,000 men.

Napoleon made a great speech before the Legislative Council, the tone of which was very warlike. He spoke of no prospect of peace.—The Council immediately voted, for the war alone, 500,000,000 francs.

A levy of ten men in every thousand has been ordered to be made in the eastern half of the Russian Empire, to be completed by the 15th of March.

Hon. John Y. Mason, U. S. Minister to France, has had a paralytic attack.

IOWA SENATOR.—Hon. Jas. Harlan, free soil Whig, has been elected U. S. Senator from Iowa, in place of Mr. Dodge, Loco.

MR. GALES, *of the National Intelligencer.*—We are happy to find from the National Intelligencer, that this venerable and distinguished Editor has so far recovered from his late illness as to have been regular in his attendance at the office during the last week.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Col. Cameron of the Argus has associated with himself in the management of that paper Mr. Samuel Fulton. Mr. Fulton was formerly editor of the Argus when published at Wadesborough.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses have under consideration Pacific Rail Road bills. Mr. Douglas has introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a Northern, a Southern, and a Central railroad and magnetic telegraph to the Pacific.

The Senate is engaged on a bill to reorganize the U. S. Judiciary system, either by increasing the number of Circuits or by reducing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, and exempting them from Circuit duty.

The House has rejected the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, 95 to 68, having previously refused to adopt the Homestead bill as an amendment to it.

Mr. Badger's bill to increase salaries has been debated by Messrs. Dodge, of Iowa, (who moved to strike out the increased pay to members of Congress,) Gillette, Badger, Clayton and Toucey. Mr. Gillette opposed it. Mr. Clayton said it was correct in principle. The pay of Senators was utterly inadequate, but still he would not vote to put money in his own pocket. No vote on the bill was taken. Senator Norris, of New Hampshire, died on Thursday night, of disease of the heart, and his death was announced, with the usual addresses and resolutions, on Friday. This leaves New Hampshire without a member in the Senate.

In the House, Mr Chandler of Pa., (a Roman Catholic,) delivered an anti-Know-Nothing speech, in which he denied any political allegiance to the Pope of Rome.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—In the absence of any authentic information as to the purposes of the Know-Nothings on the slavery question, it is a good sign for the South to see that the N. Y. Tribune, the National Era, the Albany Journal, and other abolition papers, unite in denouncing the order as favoring the slave interest. The Tribune says that the order is openly and avowedly for slavery. So be it!

The Postmaster General and the South Carolina Rail Road Company have compromised their dispute, and the mails are restored to the rail road.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, several committees reported as follows upon matters before them:—In favor of extending the corporate limits of the town of Asheboro'; also, to increase the per diem of Witnesses in Onslow county; also, prohibiting the felling of timber in Big Brush Creek, Randolph county; also, to erect a dam across Neuse River; also, the Charlotte Gas Light Company; also, incorporating the Kinston Female College; and also, regulating the weight of sacks of salt.

The House was engaged in the consideration, in committee of the whole, of the bill to charter the Bank of Wilmington. Several big speeches were made and the committee rose without any action.

The House again went into committee of the whole on the bill to re-charter the Bank of the State, which was discussed up to the hour for recess. On motion of Mr. Steele the bill was amended by adding another section to the effect that when the Bank has claims against persons or corporations, the same be satisfied with the notes of the Bank without reference to the place at which they are made payable. Another amendment was offered by Mr. Martin, to the effect that the Bank shall not issue any notes under Five Dollars. Upon this amendment the principal debate arose.

The Senate passed the bill, on its second reading, to construct a ship canal to connect the waters of the Albemarle and Currituck Sounds with the Chesapeake Bay. The bill passed by a vote of ayes 44, noes 3.

Mr. Fisher, in behalf of the Senate's Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably upon the bill to charter the Yadkin plank road.

On motion of Mr. Wilder,

Resolved, That the sum of $1,000 be appropriated to furnish the Executive Mansion.

Mr. Boyd introduced a resolution of instructions to the Committee on Education, to inquire into the expediency of allowing the school committee to employ Teachers with or without certificates of qualifications.

Mr. Tayloe, a bill for a lien law in favor of builders of steam boats, ships, &c.

Mr. Gilmer, a bill to incorporate the Silver Mining Company of Davidson County.

The bill to charter the Western Railroad was made the order of Friday next.

At the afternoon session, a bill was introduced by Mr. Gentry to incorporate the Mountain Railroad; by Mr. Selby, a bill to drain the Matamuskeet Lake; by Mr. Bullock, a bill to repeal the law authorizing the office of Superintendent of Commons Schools; by Mr. A. J. Jones, a bill changing the militia law so that men shall not be enrolled until they arrive at the age of 21 years; by Mr. Houston, a bill authorizing a survey of the line between Sampson and Duplin counties; and by Mr. G. Green, a bill to incorporate the Female Benevolent Society of Beaufort, which passed its third reading.

The House again resolved into a committee of the whole and discussed the bill to re-charter the Bank of the State. The principal discussion arose on the amendment of Mr. Outlaw to prohibit the issuing of bills of a less denomination than Five Dollars. The amendment was adopted—ayes 42, noes 41.

The committee rose without further action.

Yours, Q. IN THE CORNER.

On Thursday, in the SENATE, Mr. Fisher, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, made a report in favor of the bill concerning the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

The bill concerning the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road; and the bill in relation to the poor in Randolph county, passed 3d reading.

The Free Suffrage bill came up for 3d reading, when, on motion of Mr. McDowell, it was referred to a committee of three to perfect its phraseology. Messrs. McDowell, Boyd, and Cunningham compose the committee.

The bill to divide the State into eight Judicial Circuits, was discussed, amended, and referred; when finally Mr. Haughton presented it in such a shape that it passed its 2d reading, 25 to 18.

In the COMMONS, Mr. J. M. Leach's Land Resolutions were rejected, 57 to 57, Mr. Speaker Hill giving the casting vote against them.

Mr. Baxter delivered a speech in advocacy of his French Broad Rail Road bill.

A bill from the Senate to create Polk county, was taken up for a third reading, when Mr. D. F. Caldwell addressed the House in opposition.

Mr. Winston said that the remark applied to Napoleon Bonaparte by an English historian, that it was necessary to make a new map of Europe every two or three years, would very well apply to this State, if all the new counties proposed should be erected. The time would then soon arrive when there would be 120 counties, and then the large counties would be no better represented than the small. Mr. Winston spoke at length in opposition.

Further debate ensued, and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 57 to 43.

Mr. Norment, in behalf of the committee on Agriculture, reported that any change in the law of selling grain, salt, meal, &c., as proposed by a bill submitted to them is inexpedient.

Mr. Steele's minority report against re-chartering the Bank of the State is signed by Messrs. Steele, G. Green, and D. F. Caldwell.

Mr. Mills, from the committee on the Lunatic Asylum, reported a bill to complete, furnish and enclose the Lunatic Asylum, which passed its 1st reading.

On Friday, in the SENATE, besides acting on a number of private bills and Revised Statutes, the bill to re-charter the Cape Fear Bank was taken up and amended, but no vote taken on the bill.

In the COMMONS, the committee on Grievances reported in favor of the proposed new counties of Henry and Wilson.

Nearly the entire day was spent upon the bill to charter the French Broad rail road company; which was opposed by Messrs. J. G. Bynum, Bryson, Phillips, and others, and supported by Messrs. Baxter, Vance, Jordan, and others.

LATEST—*From our Raleigh Correspondent.*

RALEIGH, Saturday, Jan. 13.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the Senate little was done besides the reading and action on a number of the Revised laws.

Mr. Fisher, in behalf of the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported at length in favor of completing the North Carolina Road.

A favorable report was made upon the proposition to loan the Spring Hill Academy, in Robeson County, $1000 from the Literary Fund for five years.

A similar loan of $3,000 to the Clinton Female Institute was ordered,

A proposition for a similar loan to the Wesleyan Female College was rejected.

Mr. McDowell introduced a bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Smithville Steam Boat Company.

In the House, the bill for the Western Extension was made the special order for next Wednesday.

The Committee on Grievances reported a bill concerning the Flour inspection of Fayetteville. Provides for the appointment of one or more Assistant Inspectors.

Favorable reports were made upon bills incorporating the New River, Wilmington and Topsail Sound; and the Snow Hill and Atlantic plank roads; and the Fayetteville Female High School. Much time was consumed in the consideration of several resolutions purposing *sine die* adjournment, but they were all promptly rejected. I think it in decided bad taste to be proposing to adjourn before any definite action has been had; and Messrs. Steele, Barringer, Turner, Smith, Lancaster and others told the agitators as much.

Mr. S. A. Williams introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report upon the propriety of requiring all retailers of intoxicating liquors to appear in open court and make oath that they will not violate the laws of the State by selling liquor to slaves, and in case of their so doing to make the trespass upon the law punishable with the penalties against the crime of perjury. A very good move, and is to be hoped will receive the earnest consideration of the Committee. Perhaps nothing is so injurious to the slave population as selling to them intoxicating liquors.

The remainder of the day's session was consumed in debating the French Broad Railroad bill. I think I am safe in saying that there were as many as twenty speeches made upon the subject. It will be remembered it is a cross charter, and hence is a proposition worthy of the most careful and solicitous consideration. The bill has warm advocates in the persons of Messrs. Baxter, Vance and other members from the West, and they set forth their claims with spirit and zeal. The opposition arises among the friends of the Central Road on the ground that it will conflict with that great work by directing the travel and freight from the Central Road across through South Carolina. The argument used is, that the Eastern and Western extensions should be first secured, and in the event that the Western extension be not secured, then charter the French Broad road. The debates have been quite interesting throughout.

Mr. Gorrell, of Guilford, opposed the cross charter in an able speech to-day. I think he claimed the attention of the House with more success than any speech that has yet been delivered in the Chamber. Mr. G. speaks but seldom, but when he does he is successful in commanding a silent and attentive House. Plain, practical and liberal in his views—strong and forcible in argument—he is one of the most useful members in the House. I would that there were more of his ilk. I am yours, truly,

Q IN THE CORNER.

☞ A letter from Raleigh this morning is rendered useless by the late arrival of the mail.

WILMINGTON.—From the official publication we learn that Hotels and Sailor Taverns are taxed $30 per annum; Tradesmen $15; Transient Tradesmen $25; Billiard and Bowling Saloons $30; Livery Stables $25; laborers and Hucksters $10; country negroes $12.50, &c., &c. 4 wheel carriages are taxed $2, and 2 wheel carriages $1 each, to support a Town guard. Real Estate, 50 cents on the $100; Polls $1.25 each. The Magistrate of Police is authorized to contract for street-cleaning at a sum not exceeding $1,100.

THE SOUP HOUSES.—The distress among the poor in New York is calling forth the most noble liberality. Not only are thousands and tens of thousands contributed by the city, by associations, and by individuals, but many thousand people are daily fed at the "soup houses" established by the public and by individuals. The two most notable of these are those of the great Broadway silk merchant, A. T. Stewart, and of T. Lindenmuller, 118 Chatham street. At the former, about 900 persons are fed per day, at a cost of $25 to $30 a day. Mr. Lindenmuller gives free dinners to the poor, consisting of a large plate of soup, a piece of meat and half pound of bread each day, between the hours of eleven and two. On Saturday he relieved in this way upwards of one thousand individuals, of all nations and colors. As his customers enter, they give their names and residence and number of their family, receive a ticket for one, two, three or more portions, and proceed to the kitchen and receive their supply, and thence, if it is to be eaten on the premises, to the dining hall, a long room under the sidewalk. As the diners emerge, if they are able, they add something to the money box towards furnishing a meal for the next day. If they have no money, it is all the same. On one day, the crowd was so great that the police had to be called in, to preserve order. Some eat the soup at the establishment, but the majority carry it away in cans. Women and children are the principal customers.

The 4th Ward Relief Association distributed on Friday and Saturday the following quantities of relief to the poor of the 4th ward, from their depot in Pearl street; 450 lbs. fresh beef, 2 bbls. Pork, 400 loaves bread, 160 quarts beans, 150 quarts of rice, 3 quintals Codfish, 40 pints Molasses, and 3 dozen childrens' stockings. On Monday they did a much larger work of distribution.

Ex-Gov. and Ex-Judge David Johnson, of South Carolina, died on the 6th inst. And Dr. Hennegan, ex-Lieut. Governor, died on the 10th.

IMPORTANT LAW CHANGES.—A recent article in the N. Y. Times mentions the fact that trial by jury is in process of gradual extinction in England. The first blow to the system was a succession of demonstrations in favor of abolishing all action by grand juries, and leaving indictments subject to the will of a responsible public prosecutor. This change has been repeatedly recommended by the grand jury of Middlesex and it is said to be understood that the system will soon be greatly altered or abolished.

Next was the establishment of County Courts with authority, by consent of parties, to decide causes without a jury. The effect has been, that of several millions of causes, not 1 in 2,000 goes to a jury. And, at the last session of Parliament it was provided that in the Common Law Courts, the Judges, by consent, might try questions of fact without a jury.

It is stated also, that many of the most eminent English Lawyers desire a change in jury trial of criminal cases—so that the verdict shall be given by majority as in Scotland.

These are important changes, but it is questionable, we think, whether they are improvements.

A cotton factory at Dorchester, Mass., has been destroyed, by which 200 persons are thrown out of employment, and $150,000 lost.

$25,000 STOLEN.—The Merchant's Bank of New York has been robbed of five bags of gold containing $5,000 each. A reward of $3,000 is offered.

The North Eastern Road.—It was stated some time since that this Road had been abandoned, but we notice in the Charleston papers that some difficulties in regard to the contracts for its construction having been adjusted, the work will be re-commenced, with the determination to push it on to completion without further delay.

Wil. Herald.

In the Missouri Legislature on the 4th instant, seven ballots were had for a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Atchison. The last ballot stood as follows: Doniphan (Whig) 54; Benton 40; Atchison (Dem,) 56; Wilson 1, (Doniphan voting for Wilson.) The vote was strictly a party one.

Mayor Wood, of New York, instead of proving (as was predicted of him,) a very inefficient officer, is thus far, certainly, entitled to the credit of being a most indefatigable one. He is making a clean sweep of all nuisances, whether consisting of dirty streets, swarms of paupers in the streets, sinks of vice, or any other. Last Sabbath, the papers state, most of the rum-selling groceries, porter-houses, &c., were closed, and decency and order took the place of drunkenness and riot.

Message of the Gov. of Massachusetts.—Governor Gardner was inaugurated this morning. The whole tenor of his message is against foreigners. He recommends that the elective franchise be altered to extend to twenty-one years before naturalization—recommends the disbanding of all military companies composed of foreigners, and is very severe upon imported demagogues, agrarians and red republicans. He says that the present depressed condition of the country arose principally from want of unity in encouraging American labor and industry.

ERIE, January 8.

Rail Road Outrages Resumed!—The track of the Lake Shore Railroad was torn up at Harbor Creek, to-day, by order of the Commissioners of Highway, and the road bed ploughed over. The mob are now engaged in tearing down the bridge over State street: Sheriff Vincent endeavored to make arrests, but was driven from the ground by the rioters, both he and Judge Miles being pelted with snow and stones.

Trouble in the Wigwam.—A voluminous correspondence, of a personal character, has recently taken place between Gen. Wool and Secretary Jefferson Davis. The former complains that he has been harshly treated by the administration, in the withholding from him due credit for specific services, and that he has been placed in a false position. The Secretary replies in his usually severe style—accuses the General of failure to obey his instructions, with neglect of official duty, positive errors of judgment, inconsistency, and the want of system in the discharge of his duties. He does not charge him with falsehood; and yet aims to show decided discrepancies between the General's statement and the truth; and closes with a delicately conveyed but unmistakable intimation that Gen. Wool has lost the confidence of the President, and lost it, too, in consequence of his own official acts.

It is said that the cause of this "tempest in a teapot" is that Gen. Wool fancies that President Pierce is jealous of him as a rival candidate for the Presidency. This may be so—and yet were it known to be the case, the course which the General has seen fit to pursue, would not, we imagine enhance his prospects for the gratification of his ambition.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

MARRIED,

In York Dist., on the 30th ult., at the residence of S. W. Rudrock, by the Rev. J. R. Pickett, JAMES M. HENDERSON, Esq., Editor of the Concord Gazette, to Miss C. V. CASTON, of Lancasterville, S. C.

In Columbia, on the 11th inst., by Rev. W. C. Patterson, Mr. W. H. M. HACKNEY to Miss MARY A., daughter of Capt. Joseph Swofford, all of Randolph.

Near Harrison Creek, on the 2d inst., by Rev. Furney Prevatt, Mr. ROBERT D. MELVIN, of Cumberland, to Miss MAULTSY, eldest daughter of Mr. Raiford Fisher, of Bladen.

In Bladen co., on the 7th inst., by John Herring, Esq., Mr. WM. HARRINGTON, of Texas, to Miss SARAH A. MELVIN, of Bladen.

DIED,

In this town, on the 8th inst., in the twenty-first year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET McDONALD, wife of Mr. Henry McDonald.

Near the Gulf, Chatham county, on the 11th inst., Mr. ROBERT W. PALMER, in the 39th year of his age,—leaving a wife and six small children.

In Chattooga Co., Ga., 11th Nov., 1854, FRANCIS KIRBY, in the 81st year of his age. A native of N. Carolina.

In Wilmington, on Thursday, 11th inst., after a brief illness, Mrs. JANE JONES, aged 60 years.

☞ A notice of a marriage, and another of a death, are not inserted, for want of a responsible name.

☞ All obituary notices exceeding ten lines in length, charged for as advertisements.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 15.

BACON—	10 a 11	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	26 a 27
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p'l (sack)	2 00 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bag)	a
Fair to good,	7 a 7½	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	6¾ a 7	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 25
COTTON BAGGING—		Cotton, per lb.	12½ a 15
Coarse,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Cask, pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	60 a 65
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 60
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	50 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	a 8 25	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	8 00 a 8 10	American Gin,	50 a 60
Fine,	7 75 a 7 85	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	7 50 a 7 60	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	90 a 1 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	60 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	80 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 10 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	12 a 13	10 x 12.	2¾ a
LEAD—	8 a	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—well supplied and but little demand.

Cotton—a decided better feeling, we advance quotations.

Flour—no change.

Corn—receipts light, price firm.

Flaxseed, we advance.

Turpentine—Yellow dip 2 40; Scrape 1 10.

Spirits 32 to 33.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 90, virgin 2 32, hard 1 60. Spirits 37. Common Rosin 1 20 for large bbls. Tar 1 50. Corn 1 05 for 56 lbs. Two rafts Timber sold at 5 to 6 25.

At New York, cotton is upward and firm. Flour unchanged. Corn 1 05.

At Charleston, cotton 6½ to 8½.

Total receipts of cotton, 973,270 bales, against 1,028,467 last year. Decrease 55,187.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Express Line, Str Fairy, Jan'y 10, with goods for G Brandt, J O Boon, Jones & Lett, Boner & Crist, Wm Booth, B Godwin, C W C, G & B.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line, Jan'y 13, Str Fanny, with passengers and goods, Jan'y 15, Str Rowan, with goods for J Harmson, F Shenton, D & W McLaurin, Jones & Lett, S T Hawley & Son, S M Thomas, G McNeill, J B Sutherland, J H & J Martine, W A Huske, J Page, C B Mallett, M Brown, T J Patrick, J P Covington, P P Johnson, Townsend & Tomkins, A Henderson, B Rose, Williamson & Overbaugh, H A London, R Gray, W H Lutterloh, Troy & Marsh, C T Haigh & Sons, Rockfish Co, Cane Creek Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 10.—Schrs. Lamartine, Charles Mills, Vapor and Pedee from New York. 12.—Brig Francis fm St Thomas; Schrs Albion, Pearl, and Volant from Jacksonville, Active fm Sidney, E Stanly fm Hyde.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held in the office of the Town, this day at 7 o'clock P. M., 13th Jan'y, 1855.

The following officers were duly elected, viz:

Jno. W. Baker, Jr., Tax Collector.
J. P. Leonard, Special Justice, and Clerk of the Market.
J. A. McLauchlin, Director of Patrol for Lower Fayetteville.
C. D. Nixon, Standard Keeper.
W. Prior, Keeper of the Town Clock.
J. A. Worth, " " " Powder Magazine.
Wm. Williamson, Street Commissioner and Superintendant of Grave Yard.

From the Minutes.

W. G. MATTHEWS, Clerk.

Jan'y 15, 1855. 66-3t

FOR SALE.

THE running gear of a four Horse Wagon, nearly new and four Axles, in every way first-class Wagon. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Jan'y 15. 66-2w

FACTORY HANDS WANTED.

IN consequence of the marriage of several of the weavers in the Rockfish Factory, a number of respectable young girls, as well as a few families, can obtain employment. Apply either at the Factory or at the Ware House in Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 15. 66-3t

THE PERFECTION

OF Crowl & Cochran's Daguerreotypes brings crowds daily to their Rooms over Foulkes & McRae's Drug Store, Hay Street, directly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. Our prices are from One Dollar and upwards.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 15, 1855. 66-1t

Sons of Temperance Female Academy, At Lumberton, N. C.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 15th inst., under the superintendance of Miss Jane E. McLauchlin.

TUITION, PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS:

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic,	$7 00
English Grammar and Geography,	9 00
Classics and Mathematics,	12 00

R. E. TROY, Pres't.

Lumberton, Jan'y 5, 1855. 66*2t

Carolinian copy 2 times.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH Term of this Institution will commence on 15th January, 1855, under the superintendence of CHARLES CLARK, A. M., assisted by an able corps of instructers.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Tuition in Preparatory Department,	$8 00
" College course,	15 00
Music on Piano,	20 00
" Guitar,	15 00
French,	10 00
Painting,	10 00
Board at Steward's Hall, per month,	7 00

Mr. Neill Alford, of Marion Dist. S. C., having taken charge of the Steward's Hall, the Trustees have full confidence that the duties will be discharged satisfactorily.

M. C. McNAIR, Sec'y.

Jan'y 12, 1855. 66*1m

NOTICE.

OUR friends in the country will please not trouble us with any forwarding business; we are not prepared for it.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 11, 1855. 66tf

NOTICE.

THE Concert advertised to be given this evening by Messrs. Johnson, Arey & Co., will be postponed till further notice, in order to allow the use of the Fayetteville Hall to the "Bell Ringers" who will give a Concert at the same time and place.

Jan'y 15.

Peruvian Guano, in quantities to suit,

for sale by B. ROSE.

Jan'y 12. 66-3t

OIL.

LAMP, Tanners, Neats-foot and Linseed Oil, of the best quality, and in quantities to suit, for sale by B. ROSE.

Jan'y 12. 66-3t

FOR SALE.

THOMASTOWN Lime, Hydraulic Cement, Calcined Plaster, and Plastering Hair. Apply to B. ROSE.

Jan'y 12. 66-3t

COUNTY CREDITORS.

ALL persons who have claims against the County of Cumberland, are requested to present them to Jno. McLaurin, Clerk of the Committee, on or before the 1st day of February next. Unless they do so, their claims will not be passed upon the present year.

And all officers of the County aforesaid, Receivers of Public Moneys, are hereby required to have their accounts and vouchers, ready to be audited by the Committee on that day, as required by Law. The Committee will hold their meetings at the Office of the County Court Clerk.

G. DEMING,
J. W. STRANGE,
JAS. McKETHAN,
Committee of Finance.

Jan'y 9, 1855 66*1t

Fay. papers copy till Feb.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by James Wood, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall at the request of the said James Wood, offer for sale, on Saturday the 31 day of February next, a Tract of Land containing 640 acres, situated in Robeson county, on the road leading to Floral College, three miles from Lumberton, adjoining the lands of Thomas J. Morisey, Simon Caldwell, and others, and being the same on which said Wood now resides.

There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling and out-houses, and a well of as good water as any in the county.

About 150 acres are opened and under cultivation, and the balance is well timbered and valuable for Turpentine.

This Tract lies 1½ miles from a good landing on Lumber River. The Title is believed to be indisputable.

The sale will take place on the premises at 12 o'clock, Terms $1000 cash, the balance on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving Bonds with approved Security and title executed on the day of sale. Possession will be given immidiately.

On the same day at 11 o'clock, before the door of the Court House in Lumberton I shall sell for CASH, the interest of said Wood in Lots Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, in the Town of Lumberton.

R. S. FRENCH, Trustee.

Jan'y 12, 1855. 66*ts

Landreth's GARDEN SEEDS.

WE HAVE just received a large and general assortment of Landreth's Celebrated Garden Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine, of the crop of 1854.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 10. 65-1s*5

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

These famous Medicines will in future be sold throughout the States at the following prices:

Small Pot or Box,	25 cents,	instead of	37½.
Medium do	62½ "	"	87½.
Large do	$1 00 "	"	$1 50.

Professor Holloway's Manufactories are at 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London.

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale a tract of LAND containing some 1000 to 1200 acres, on the East side of Cape Fear, fronting on the Cape Fear one mile, three miles below the Bridge, finely suited to farming. Any one wishing a fine farm would do well to see these Lands before buying.
Apply to JONATHAN EVANS.
Dec. 29, 1854. 62tf

NOTICE.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 30th, 1854.

ON the first Monday in February next, at the court house, in Elizabethtown, I shall hire out for one year, all the Slaves belonging to the Estate of the late Gen. James I. McKay. The usual bonds and security will be required. JAMES ROBERSON,
Administrator with the Will annexed.
Dec. 30, 1854. 62-tdh

AUCTION AT LAURINBURGH.

ON THURSDAY the 18th of JANUARY next, the undersigned will sell at Anetion, their STOCK OF GOODS on hand.

The Stock consists of—

DRY GOODS.—Merinoes, de Lains, Ginghams, Calicoes, Tickings, Blankets, &c.

GROCERIES.—Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, &c.

HARDWARE.—Axes, Hammers, Planes, Augers, Chisels; Screws, Nails, Knives and Forks, Knob and Stock Locks, &c.

A large variety of articles usually found in a country Store.

Every article offered will be sold *without reserve*; and sale continue from day to day till all be sold.

TERMS.—All sums under $2 50, cash. All over, on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.
McINTYRE & MIDDLETON.
Dec. 27, 1854. 61-ts

THE FORTY-THIRD SESSION OF WAKE FOREST COLLEGE

WILL open on the fourth Monday of January, with greatly increased means of imparting instruction, particularly in the Sciences which require experiments for their illustration, as the College has *new* and *ample* apparatus for this purpose. Among the instruments are a Telescope of sufficient power to resolve Nebulæ, bring into the observer's field of view the Moons of Jupiter and the Rings of Saturn, an Electrical Machine with a glass Plate of thirty-six inches diameter, and an Air Pump of power to freeze water. These two last mentioned Instruments must be equal to any in the South, as, until recently, so large have not been frequently made. It is intended in a short time to make the Chemical Apparatus as complete. WM. H. OWEN, Sec'y.
Wake Forest College, Dec. 12, 1854. 61-tos

Fresh Garden Seeds!

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

HAS just received a large supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, among which are

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early China.
" Valentine.
" Mohawk.
Large Lima.
BEETS—Finest Early Blood Turnip.
Early Flat Bassano.
Long Blood Red.
Smooth Long Blood Red.
White Sugar.
BORECOLE OR KALE—Green Curled Scotch Kale.
BROCCOLI—Early White.
" Purple.
CABBAGE—Early York.
" Sugarloaf.
" Flat Battersea.
Large French Oxheart.
" York.
" English Drumhead.
Comstock's Premium Flat Dutch.
True Green Glazed.
Fine Drumhead Savoy.
Green Globe Savoy.
CAULIFLOWER—Fine Early London.
CARROT—Early Horn.
Long Orange.
CELERY—White Solid.
Seymour's Superb White.
CRESS—Curled, or Peppergrass.
CUCUMBER—Early Russian—earliest known.
" Frame.
" Cluster.
London Long Green—fine.
Extra Long Green Turkey.
EGG PLANT—Large Purple.
CORN—Large Sweet, or Sugar.
LETTUCE—Early Curled Silesia.
Royal Cabbage.
MELON—Pine Apple.
Nutmeg.
WATERMELON—Mountain Sweet.
Mountain Sprout.
MUSTARD—Brown.
NASTURTIUM.
OKRA—Large White.
ONION—Wethersfield Large Red.
Yellow Silver Skin.
White Portugal.
PARSLEY—Curled or Double.
PARSNIP—Long Smooth.
PEAS—Early Frame, or June.
Large White Marrowfat.
PEPPER—Long Cayenne.
Cherry.
Large Squash, or Tomato.
Large Bull-nose, or Bell.
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth.
PUMPKIN—Connecticut Field.
RHUBARB—Early Tobolsk.
Myatt's Victoria.
RADISH—Early Short-top Long Scarlet.
Demi-long Rose.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
White Turnip.
Yellow Turnip.
Black Fall Spanish.
SPINACH—Round, or Summer.
SALSIFY.
SQUASH—Early Yellow Bush Scollop.
White Bush Scollop.
Fall, or Winter Crookneck.
Autumnal Marrow, or Boston.
TOMATO—Large Red.
Large Smooth, or Round Red.
Pear Shaped, or Fig.
Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Early Flat Dutch, or Spring.
Large English Norfolk.
Purple-top Ruta-Baga.
SWEET HERBS, &c.—Sage.
Sweet Marjoram.
Sweet Thyme.
Summer Savory.

These Seeds are warranted of the growth of 1854, and of the very best quality in every respect.

For sale in lots to suit customers, from one to one thousand papers. SAM'L. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 26, 1854. 61tf

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

THE undersigned will sell on accommodating terms, all their TURPENTINE LANDS and fixtures, situated near the Centre Plank Road, and convenient to Little River.

The above Lands comprise a body of **5000 Acres,** One Hundred and Fifty Thousand first year's Boxes being cut thereon, and some of the finest Timber Land in the county. They will sell with the land, a Twenty Bbl. STILL, of best quality; also, Shanties, Stables, and all other conveniences necessary for carrying on the business. A bargain can be had by applying soon. For further information, address John B. DeGraffenreidt, Pittsborough, N. C.
PALMER & DeGRAFFENREIDT.
Decr. 19, 1854. 60tf

CASH OR BARTER.

THE subscribers offer for cash, barter, or approved paper—

40 HHDS. MOLASSES.
10,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.
200 bales Hay.
20 bbls. Mess Pork.
600 sacks Salt.
5 casks Rice.
35 bbls. Refined Sugar.
40 kegs Nails.
10 bbls. Glue.
500 casks Lime.
Osnaburgs, Sheetings, and Cotton Yarn, by the bale.

The above Goods will be sold very low, if applied for soon. BENBOW, KYLE & CO.
July 5, 1854. 11tf

Coopers' Tools, and all qualities of Glue for Distillers use, for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 12, 1854. 4tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $20 00
Collegiate Department, $30 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.
Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

WANTED.

A MAN with a small family, to take charge of my Plantation near Fayetteville, on the first of January next, as an Overseer. Evidence of sober and industrious habits will be required.
JNO. WADDILL, Jr.
Nov'r 27, 1854. 52tf

$25 Reward

WILL be given for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in the Jail of Cumberland county, of DAVID BOOKER, who ranaway from me about the middle of last June.

DESCRIPTION.—Booker is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has fine white teeth, speaks pleasingly when in conversation, is about forty years old, and in walking bends forward considerably. He is a Blacksmith by trade.

I have his indentures for two years from 1st of May 1854, for costs and charges in State case vs. him, in the Superior Court of Cumberland county; and all persons are cautioned not to employ him without my consent. T. B. UNDERWOOD.
Dec. 19, 1854. 60tf

CAMPBELL'S CLUB-HOUSE GIN.

THE Subscribers, importers of the staple productions of Holland and its Colonies, offer to the public, their brand of Club House Gin, contained in cases of 12 Dutch flasks each. This Gin is of a quality and fineness heretofore unknown in commerce, being the pure spirit, in its finest drinkable condition and flavor, such as is used in the first Club Houses in Holland. It is expressly made for us, under the superintendence of our partner, Mr. Wm. S. Campbell, established for many years in Rotterdam.

It is confidently recommended to our friends, and particularly to those who use it medicinally, as an article that has no equal in this market.
CAMPBELL BROTHERS, 4 Pine St.,
For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Fayetteville, Nov. 21, 1853. 51-tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.

SEVERAL STILLS new or second hand, varying from 12 to 35 Barrels capacity. For sale by
JOS. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 16, 1854. 58-2m

Dental and Surgical Instruments,

MAGNETO Electro Machines, a large assortment just received and for sale by
J. N. SMITH.
Nov. 8 47-tf

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,*

And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.
W. H. CARVER, Hay st.
Dec. 18, 1854. 58tf

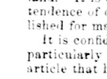
TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO," for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.
July 25, 1854. 17tf



Shemwell House,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate
P. SHEMWELL.
Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Local Dentist.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he intends leaving here on the 5th of Feb'y, to be absent, on a visit North, until the 6th of March. He hopes by this timely notice that no one will be disappointed in not finding him during his absence.

N. B.—He usually keeps his appointments very punctually
Jan. 1, 1855 62-tf

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.
JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854. 76tf

CHARLES KLIFFMULLER,

SOLE AGENT IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR

EGGERT & CO'S

Manufactory of Grand Square and Upright

PIANO FORTES,

NO. 232 PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Office at Raleigh, at Fr. Mahler & Co's.
" " Fayetteville, Fayetteville Hotel Building.

☞ Old Pianos taken in exchange.
Instruments carefully tuned and repaired.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, of 6¼, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that Institute for improvement in Grand and Square Pianos. These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, with entire iron frame, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for five years under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory. EGGERT & CO.,
232 Pratt Street, Baltimore.
May 20, 1854. 98tf

EARTHEN WARE.

I HAVE now in Store (received within two weeks past) the LARGEST STOCK of

EARTHEN WARE

ever offered in this Market, comprising a general assortment of

Blue* and *Pink Printed,
White Granite,
Blue Edged,
***Painted,* and**
Cream Colored
DINNER, TEA, and TOILET WARE, &c.

These Goods *were imported to my own order,* EXPRESSLY TO SUIT the Fayetteville WHOLESALE TRADE.

I have as usual, a good supply of

CHINA and GLASSWARE.

☞ ORDERS will be *carefully* filled at the lowest prices.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Nov. 6, 1854. 55-tf

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.

—ALSO—

Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tonguing and grooving Flooring.

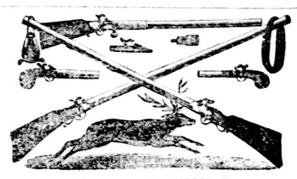
All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.
G. S. BUIE & CO.
Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf

Large Supply of Books and Stationery.

WE are just receiving our new stock of Books and Stationery, embracing

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books of every description; Writing Papers, every kind and price; Drawing Papers, Tissue Paper, Bristol Boards, Tracing Paper, Perforated Boards, white and colored; Copying Books, and Copying Ink; Envelope Paper, Envelopes, of almost every quality, price and size; Slates and Pencils; Drawing Pencils; Newman's and Osborne's English and American Water Colors; Hair Pencils; Steel Pens and Pen Holders; Quills; Red, Black and Blue Ink; Indelible Ink; Ink Stands; Rulers; Sealing Wax; Wafers; Mathematical Instruments; Banker's Walletts; Pocket Books and Porte Monaies; Tooth Brushes; Thermometers; &c., Rodgers's and Wostenholm's Superior Pocket and Pen Knives; Razors, and Razor Straps; Cabas, or Ladies Reticules; Rosewood and Mahogany Writing Desks and Work Boxes, and many other articles unnecessary to enumerate.

☞ We would call the attention of country Merchants, and others to our New Stock, which we are prepared to sell on the best terms for CASH, or on credit to punctual customers.
E. J. HALE & SON



M. A. BAKER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTORY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of double and single-barrel Shot Guns; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Drinking Cups and Flasks; Percussion Caps, of American, English and French make; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Maynard's Repeating and Revolving Pistols, with Revolving Hammers; Allen's single Self-Cocking, from 2 to 6 inches; German Pistols of all qualities; Bowie Knives; Hunting Knives; Blowing Horns; Cane Guns; Air Guns. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on moderate terms.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. A good assortment constantly on hand.

Jobbing of all kinds executed with promptness and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

N. Schroeder St., near West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and that their facilities are now such as to enable them to execute all orders, with promptness, for their CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the Union, as also STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, together with various other machines and implements to economise labor.

Since their Circular Saw Mills were invented by, and patented to the Senior Partner, they have made many improvements which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered among the greatest labor saving inventions of the age.

A Phamphlet containing full descriptions of their *three classes of Mills,* prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be sent to any Gentleman applying for one by letter, post paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action brought in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their *Patents Rights,* they hereby forwarn the public from purchasing Mills, similar to theirs, from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,
JNO. M. ROSE.
May 26, 1854. 300Y

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.
R. F. MURPHY.
Apr 12, 1854. 87-tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company has been in successful operation since Feb'y 1853. It has paid all losses promptly, *without any assessment,* and it has still a small cash capital on hand.

Policies issued up to 13th May, No. 709, covering property to value of	$1,151,862 00
Policies cancelled and expired,	269,634 00
Amount now insured,	$882,228 00
Amount Premium Notes,	$164,669 61
Do do. cancelled and expired,	36,085 35
Do. do now on hand,	$128,584 26
Averaging 14 57-100 per cent. on the amount insured.	
Cash premiums received,	$8,258 01
Fire losses adjusted and paid,	$4,917 22

The Board take pleasure in stating that the Company is now in a condition to merit public confidence.—It is *established upon a foundation which cannot be moved.* We solicit a share of business.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry Lilly, James Wyse, J G. Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Ray, J. E. Williams, Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Wm. S. Glurin, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, Jas. G. Cook, C. Lutterloh.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
L. B. LEMAY, General Agent.
May 20, 1854. 98Y

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DISTILLERS' AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of NAVAL STORES. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; and extensive Wharves and Warehouses to protect SPIRITS TURPENTINE from exposure. NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c., will be shipped to any House in New York, or to other Markets if desired; and liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. I refer to the following Distillers:—

E Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earpe & Co., "
A. G. Thornton Esq. Johnston county.
Spencer Fountain, Esq. "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. "
Messrs. Bridges & Durham, "
" Blow & O'Neal "
" Searles & Adams, Sampson county.
" M. & G. Lee, "
D. T. Durham, "
B. Godwin, Esq. Robeson county.
C. W. Crawford, Esq. "
Lovet Peacock, Esq. Columbus county.
W. J. Outland & Co., Bladen county, &c.
June 9, 1854. 4-tf

1854. SPRING SUPPLY.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,

French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ They make their purchases for CASH, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guarantied with regard both to price and quality.
Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.
March 17, 1854. 80tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at December Term of Cumberland County Court obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of John Lumsden, dec'd, gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. G. W. McDONALD, Adm'r.
December 11, 1854. 56-tf

Second Fall and Winter Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving their SECOND STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS recently purchased by one of the firm at prices much lower than those of the early part of the season, among which may be seen

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERED AND FANCY MERINO SHAWLS,

with a large assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES AND UMBRELLAS.

Wholesale buyers are respectfully invited to examine their goods.
Oct. 9, 1854. 39-tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting &c.,

—ALSO—

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.
Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by note or account previous to the 1st July last, are earnestly requested to make payment forthwith, as it is very inconvenient to give any longer indulgence. It is hoped that this notice will be sufficient. Having made some change in my business, it is important that old accounts should be settled, and they must be settled.
P. SHEMWELL.

P. S.—I can be found at the store of Shemwell & McDonald, who, in my absence, are authorized to receipt in my name.
Oct. 7, 1854. 38-tf

C. T. Haigh & Sons

—OFFER FOR SALE—

SUGAR, Porto Rico and Cuba, in hhds.,
White, Granulated and Crushed, in barrels,
Rio, Laguira, and Old Java Coffee,
Bagging, Rope and Twine, Starch and Soap,
Mess Pork, Fish, Cheese,
Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Trace Chains,
Blacksmith Tools,
New Orleans Molasses, in barrels,
White Havana Sugar,
Hoop Iron for Cotton, or for Turpentine barrels,
Lead, Shot, Nails and Spikes,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Tanners' Oil.
Nov. 3, 1854. 46tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

LOOK AT THIS.

On Person Street, 5 doors east of Cape Fear Bank.

HOUSTON & OVERBY

RESPECTFULLY return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country for the liberal patronage they have received, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

They have on hand the following articles, viz:

Saddles of different kinds, Buggy and Carriage Harness of different qualities, Road Wagon Harness, such as breeching, &c.

Saddle Bags, riding Bridles of different styles and prices, Martingales, Halters and Halter Bridles; a large assortment of Buggy Whips; also drover's, dray and wagon whips of a good article; wagon Bridles, Collars and Harness of the very best material and workmanship, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Buffalo and Bear Skins for saddle and trunk covers, Horse Blankets, and a good many other articles.

They will warrant all work to be of good workmanship and material.

Those wishing articles in our line, are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1854. 55-3m

P. S.—We particularly request all those indebted to us to come forward and settle, as we are in need of money and must have it.
HOUSTON & OVERBY.

NOTICE.

I DESIRE to inform the public generally, that my facilities for manufacturing Wagons, Carts, Drays, &c., are greater than they have heretofore been.

I have a very good stock of Material and a number of first rate workmen both in my Wood and Blacksmith Shops.

I will manufacture to order any kind of vehicles for heavy draft that may be required.

Repairs will be done securely, neatly, and with dispatch, and the usual credit will be extended to regular customers; but those who have a job done occasionally will be expected to pay for their work upon delivery, as it is difficult to keep so many small accounts.

I have on hand a few wagons and carts which I will dispose of on reasonable terms.
THO. C. FULLER.
Oct. 27. 45-tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Fall supply of

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas, &c.

Among which are:

French and English Merinos, very cheap;
Muslin DeLain and Alpacas;
Brocade, Plaid and Plain Silks;
Muslin and Bobinet Sleeves and Collars;
Merino and other Shawls, long and square;
Calico and Ginghams:
Silk and Calico Handkerchiefs:
Best make of Bolting Cloths:
A Large stock of Ready-Made Clothing:

With many other goods. All of which having been purchased by the package at the late reduced prices will be offered wholesale and retail at very low prices.
Sept. 15, 1854. 32-tf

Something New under the Sun!

NEW ERA IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mr. J. S. WEAR, Photographic Artist,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has returned from the North, after having spent much time assiduously, in the advancement and progress of his art, and at considerable expense in getting up apparatus, &c., for the prosecution of that beautiful and exquisite branch of Photography, which he will now present to the inspection of his former enlightened and discriminating patrons. The science of Photography, or as more commonly known under the appellation of Daguerreotyping, has until very recently remained in its infancy, but from the persevering and energetic researches in Actenic Chemistry, of many of its numerous and eminent votaries,—gentlemen both of this country and Europe—it is now shining forth in all the refulgence of the most sanguine imagination, and is destined to contribute much to the advancement of the arts and sciences generally, as well as in faithfully and truthfully delineating the Human face divine. Pictures by this process are considered far superior to Daguerreotypes.

Daguerreotypes, Crystaltypes, Ambrotypes, Panatypes, Calotypes and all the other types taken at my Rooms in the greatest perfection of the Art.

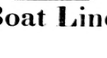
Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens over the Jewelry Store of Messrs. Beasley & Houston and Dr. Hinsdale's Drug and Apothecary Store, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

N. B. Persons having Daguerreotype Likenesses of absent or deceased friends or relatives, can have them copied of the same or of larger dimensions by the new process, and as a picture, greatly improved. Pictures copied Photographically upon Paper, unexceptionable as a Likeness, from a small and indifferent Daguerreotype, furnishing them either in Light and Shade or in Colors excelling the finest Engraving in Water Colors. Prices varying according to size and finish.
Nov. 1. 45-tf

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of doing a general Boating Business on the Cape Fear River. They would therefore give notice to the public, that they are now prepared to accommodate them at all times with a Steam Boat at both ends of the Line.

JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.
Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf



Express Steam Boat Line.

STR. SOUTHERNER,
FAIRY, for Passengers and Freight:
Str. EVERGREEN, and
ELIZA, for Freight only.
Lighters—J. R. BLOSSOM,
ELIZA MCDUGALD,
F. FRIES,
RED FOX,
GOV. MOREHEAD,
EXPRESS,
NORTH STATE,
A. B. CHESNUTT.

RAMSEY & BRO., Ag'ts at Fayetteville. } W. H. McRARY & CO., Ag'ts at Wilmington.

☞ All goods sent to the care of the "EXPRESS STEAM BOAT LINE" will be taken on Freight, and forwarded with the greatest despatch.

As our facilities for accommodation are greater than ever before known on our River, it will be our greatest pleasure and effort to give still the more satisfaction.
JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.
Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

1854. Fall and Winter Goods.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IS now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the Trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.
HALL & SACKETT.
August 14, 1854. 22tfilm

Fall, 1854.

New Firm and New Goods.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

All of which they offer to purchasers at low prices and upon accommodating terms.

From long experience, and by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.
B. F. PEARCE.] [J. B. FERGUSON.
Fayetteville, August 12, 1854. 28tf

HARRINGTON'S

Male and Female School.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, *Principal.*
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant, Male Department.
Miss ANN M. McEACHIN, Teacher in Female Department. Assistant to be provided.

THE Fourth Session opens January 15th and closes May the 31st.

Fair inducements are offered to young ladies and gentlemen, in indigent circumstances, who design to prepare for teaching.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber will accommodate a limited number of young men in his family.

Tuition in both Departments, $8, $10, $12½, to $15 per session. Extra.—Music on the Piano Forte, with use of instrument, $20. Drawing, Painting Embroidery and French, $5 each.
Carbonton, Dec. 8. 56-3m

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road in the lower edge of Moore County.
A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.
Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

North Carolina Copper Mine.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed by the President and Directors of the North Carolina Mining Company to the undersigned Trustee, for certain purposes therein contained, and duly registered in the Register's Office of Guilford County, N. C., I will sell at public sale, for cash, on the premises, nine miles South of Greensboro', on Thursday the 25th of January, 1855, the valuable property known as the NORTH CAROLINA COPPER MINE, containing about 100 acres, together with all the Mining fixtures, Engines, Horses, Wagons, &c., &c.

The Trustee deems it unnecessary to give an extended description of this property, or the prospects for the future; but assures any and all persons that may desire to examine the property and underground operations that every facility will be given either by himself or the Superintendent on the premises.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.
JAMES SLOAN, Trustee.
Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., } 52*ts
Nov. 22, 1854. }

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WE the building committee of the Presbyterian Church, at Goldsboro', N. C., will receive proposals until the 20th of February, 1855, for building a Brick Church 55 feet by 40 feet, as follows,

1st. Proposals for the Brick work.
2d. " " the wood work, or
3d. " " the completion of the whole Church.

The plan and specifications can be seen, by applying to the committee. Address
WILLIS HALL,
JOHN EVERITT,
SAM'L. SMITH,
JAMES McDUFFIE,
Rev. D. T. TOWLES,
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Committee.
Everittsville, Dec. 25, 1854. 62*tf

KYLE'S LANDING.

THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbls. capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still; with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring. R. F. MURPHY.
Kyles Landing, Jan'y 8. 64*tf

TROY & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.
Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

NEW GOODS

AT MARY'S GARDEN.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, and Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,

In short, every article usually kept in a Country Store. All of which are offered low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce. I will take Turpentine at 15 cts. per Bbl. less than the Fayetteville price, payable in Goods or Cash. Staves and Heading wanted.
G. W. LAWRENCE.
Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36-*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, to Spring Term, 1855.

Henry L. Johnson, Washington S. Johnson, Harriet Johnson, Gilbert P. McPherson and wife Sophia,
vs.
Joshua James and wife Mary, Mary McEachin, Malcom McIntyre and wife Susan, Anna S. Johnson, Frances Johnson, John M. Johnson.

PETITION FOR THE SALE OF LAND AND ONE SLAVE FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants, Joshua James and wife Mary, Anna S. Johnson, Frances Johnson, and John M. Johnson, are non residents of this State, they are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March, 1855, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.
R. S. FRENCH, C. M. E.
December 25, 1854. 62-*6w

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width ev